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Louisiana Probe Pushed; Far East Issue Grave; New Deal in Vote Test

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 8, 1939

U. S. Hunts Big Violators in Louisiana Case

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The Government pushed an intense hunt for "big violators" today with more indictments expected shortly as O. John Rogge, Assistant United States Attorney General, announced the Federal search for political corruption in Louisiana was just picking up speed.

Less than 24 hours after Former Gov. Richard W. Leche and Seymour Weiss, two of the late Huey P. Long's most favored political heirs, were charged with "hot oil" operations, Mr. Rogge said the Government was particularly probing reports of tampering with the jury which acquitted Abraham L. Shushan of income tax evasion charges in 1935.

Britain Takes Grave View of Japanese Raids

SHANGHAI (AP)—British official circles are taking an increasingly grave view of two Japanese air raids on British property near Ichang on Aug. 6.

Commander A. F. St. G. Orpen of the Gannet sent word that the gunboat herself narrowly escaped destruction from one bomb which he asserted seemed to be aimed at the British vessel and landed only 100 yards away.

Two British Yangtze River steamers were destroyed in the raids which killed four Chinese and injured a Canadian near Ichang, more than 1,000 miles up the Yangtze from Shanghai.

The Canton River was opened to neutral traffic today after 12 days during which it was closed by the Japanese because of "military necessity."

New Deal Issue Behind Mississippi Primary

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Climax of a lukewarm campaign in which national issue of whether the New Deal will get the state's backing in 1940 was only implied, seven candidates for Governor went before Mississippi Democrats today in a primary election.

The candidates include Judge Johnson; Thomas L. Bailey; Former Gov. Martin Sennett Conner; Lester Franklin, former State Tax Commission Head; Dr. Mark W. Gantt, old age pension advocate; State Senator George P. Ritchey and Lieut. Gov. J. B. Snider.

Roosevelt at Hyde Park to Study 200 Bills

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt arrived here today and motored to his country home to spend several days working on a stack of some 200 bills passed in the closing days of Congress.

The President was expected to remain at least until Saturday. Then he planned to board the cruiser Tuscaloosa for a cruise of the New England and Canadian coasts.

Wallace Urges Extension of Food Relief Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Wallace said today results of the Agriculture Department's experiment in distributing surplus food to needy families by means of stamps warranted a "gradual expansion" of the plan this fiscal year.

It has been tested in Rochester, N. Y.; Dayton, Ohio; Birmingham, Ala.; Seattle, Wash.; Des Moines, Iowa; and Pottawatomie County, Okla.

G. O. P. Maps Congressional Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—House Republicans aimed today to have a definite program on at least three major topics—housing, agriculture and reciprocal trade agreements—to present at the 1940 session of Congress as alternatives to Administration measures.

Minority Leader Martin (R) of Massachusetts probably will appoint special committees in the near future to study each of the subjects and to draft legislation.

Talks Arranged in Danzig Customs Dispute

DANZIG (AP)—The Nazi-controlled Danzig Senate agreed today to open negotiations on the critical dispute over the Polish customs administration of the Free City. Poland likewise was represented as ready to enter the negotiations, provided its treaty rights to control customs were not violated.

BERLIN (AP)—A new German newspaper attack on Poland broke out as arrangements apparently were completed for a new meeting between Reichsführer Hitler and Albert Forster, the Nazi leader of the Free City of Danzig. The latter, according to reports, landed yesterday at Salzburg, only a few miles from Berchtesgaden.

Dies Committee to Resume Hearings Aug. 16

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the Dies House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities announced today public hearings would be resumed here Aug. 16.

They declined information as to witnesses and subject matter but members previously had said the committee probably would take testimony on the activities of an anti-Semitic organization in New York.

British War Planes to Fly Over France

LONDON (AP)—Royal Air Force squadrons will make mass night flights over France for the first time during air exercises beginning tonight.

Bombers are to fly south as far as Beauvais, 54 miles northwest of Paris, before turning back to England.

A blackout of London Aug. 10 is to be a feature of the air force exercises.

Hitler's Effect Upon Germany Forms Harvard Essay Topic

Suggesting more "personal history" before and after Hitler, this time in the form of joint authorship, three Harvard University instructors are personally offering $1,000 in prizes for manuscripts by persons familiar with Germany before and since Jan. 30, 1933. The first prize is for $500, the second for $250, the third for $100, the fourth for $50; and there are five fifth prizes of $20 each.

The autobiographies invited must have remained unpublished up to the present. The purpose of the competition is described as that of collecting materials "which will be used in a study of the social and psychological effects of National Socialism on German society and on the German people." The Harvard faculty members sponsoring it and assuming full responsibility as judges are Dr. Gordon W. Allport, Associate Professor of Psychology; Dr. Sidney B. Fay, Professor of History; and Dr. Edward Y. Hartshorne, Instructor in Sociology.

They stress the point that the contest is not a literary one, that what they desire is authenticity; simple, straightforward facts; reports of actual incidents observed or experienced by the participants; supported by quotations from diaries, letters, notebooks, and other personal documents. Identity will be protected, manuscripts being submitted under a pseudonym or anonymously. They may be written in either English or German. There is no limit to the length, but the minimum requirement is 20,000 words.

With his manuscript the writer must give his age, sex, professed religion, social and family background, the name of the region from which he comes, and the size of his home community. All manuscripts must be mailed by April 1, 1940, to S. B. Fay, 776 Widener Library, Cambridge, Mass. They will be treated as strictly confidential.

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More Arabian Oil

By a Staff Artist

New Markets Indicated

Shaded section of map shows Saudi Arabia, in which Standard Oil of California is said to have obtained large increase of concessions from King Ibn Saud.

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia is understood to have granted the Standard Oil Company of California an approximate 50 per cent increase of its oil concession in the State, involving payment of more than $1,000,000. The American oil company, through its subsidiary, the California Arabian Standard Oil Company, has held a long-term concession in the State covering about 100,000,000 acres, with oil wells mainly at Hasa.

Labor Scarcity Disturbs Britain; Conscription?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 8 — Plans to meet a new phase of the employment problem—labor scarcity instead of wholesale unemployment—is now being prepared by the Ministry of Labor here.

The Government believes that when Parliament reassembles Britain will be facing this new situation. How the Government intends to deal with it isn't yet clear, but labor is seriously concerned over the question whether it is intending to introduce a measure of conscription for long-term jobless, many of whom are considered unemployable. This concern was voiced in the House of Commons immediately prior to the recess last week, when Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Parliamentary Secretary in the Labor Ministry, hinted that some diluted form of compulsion might be introduced.

"I have always believed," Mr. Lennox-Boyd declared, "that if Government contractors were obliged to recruit their labor through employment exchanges it might be possible, without diminishing the quality of labor, to meet some of the social needs of the long-term unemployed."

1,256,000 Jobless

Labor members read into this the possibility that with contractors forced to work through exchanges, the jobless would be compelled to take the first job offered, which would be in effect conscription.

During the debate, Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, revealed the total of long-term jobless now had been reduced to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Federal Workers Solicited For Roosevelt Library Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Employees in at least one Government Department, the Department of Agriculture, are being solicited by letter to make contributions to help build the Hyde Park Library that will shelter President Roosevelt's papers and collections and furnish a Roosevelt memorial.

Money for the library is being raised by private subscription, under the supervision of an impressive committee on which various wealthy men have places. Yet a mimeographed form letter, signed by Charles B. Ingram, Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, went out recently by messenger to all employees of the Department in Washington, numbering some 10,000. At the bottom of the letter is a subscription blank, giving the employee the alternative of attaching his check or writing out a pledge.

Paul H. Appleby, assistant to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has accepted responsibility for sending out the appeals. He thought it better to route the solicitations through one channel, for he said Department of Agriculture employees were receiving appeals from persons in their states to make these contributions. It is against regulations for outsiders to solicit within the Department, so Messrs. Appleby and Ingram obligingly took over the task.

Workers in other Government Departments have apparently not yet been approached in the same way, and there were some signs here today that White House disapproval would fall upon the effort in the Agriculture Department. The original understanding was that the $350,000 being sought would come from wealthier persons. On the committee among others of equal affluence or prominence are Bernard M. Baruch, Will Hays, James R. Cromwell (husband of Doris Duke), Jesse H. Jones, Henry Morgenthau, Sr., and Lawrence W. Robert.

The Memorial Library is soon to be erected in a 12-acre hayfield at Hyde Park recently deeded by the Roosevelts to the Government. It will be administered by the National Archives and kept up by the National Park Service. But its building was to have been by private subscription. The general appeal to departmental employees savors of the type of "political shake-down" which is forbidden by the Hatch Act, although this appeal can probably escape any penalty under the Act. It is not a contribution for a political campaign, however significant its political implications may be.

The agriculture employees, most of them low-salaried rank and file workers, were asked to make their contributions not later than 4 p. m. Sept. 5, payable to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Inc.

Bautista Charge Dropped

MANILA (AP) — Manila's City Prosecutor decided Aug. 7 to drop charges alleging violation of neutrality against Antonio M. Bautista, President of the Congress for Democracy and Collective Security, which last July 4 approved a Japanese boycott.

New York Joins Nation in Fresh Drive on Crime

Offers $25,000 for No. 1 racketeer—U. S. Grand Jury is empaneled—Federal reward listed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—A nation-wide war on crime began here today following the impaneling of a new Federal Grand Jury. Announcement was made that the Board of Estimate, with Mayor La Guardia presiding, had raised the reward for the arrest of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, catalogued by the police as the No. 1 racket head, from $5,000 to $25,000. Also that it had voted another reward of $5,000 for the killers of Irving Penn, music publisher's employee, on July 25, who was mistaken by gunmen for a Thomas E. Dewey rackets witness.

U. S. Posts Reward

Added to the city's price on Lepke is a reward of $5,000 posted by the Federal Government.

While New York City police and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents pursued the Lepke trail, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine sent out an eight-state alarm for Isidore Zennreich, alias Izzie Bartfield, and Ira Bartfield, who was described as the "bagman," or collector, for the Lepke rackets. The police hold that collections continue to be made from the victims of these underworld activities and funds supplied Lepke who has been able to evade arrest for two years.

New U. S. Jury

The new Federal Grand Jury was impaneled before Judge Edward A. Conger of the United States District Court, by John T. Cahill, Federal Prosecutor here, yesterday and is authorized to make a nation-wide investigation of crime conditions, unhampered by state, county or city lines. The jury session will be 90 days, and witnesses from all over the country will be called before it. It was intimated in court quarters today that subpoenas already had been prepared for witnesses as far away as Los Angeles, Cal.; Cleveland, Ohio, and Miami, Fla.

Secret Investigation

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is in personal charge of the work his bureau will do in assisting the Grand Jury, which also will have information contained in more than 500,000 pages of the bureau's reports on crime compiled in the last 10 years.

The jury is composed of 23 men and was impaneled behind locked doors. Its investigation will be just as secret, it was learned.

The inquiry body is headed by Robert M. Gates, manufacturing executive, and is composed of men prominent in the business and professional life of the city.

When a King Plays

Wide World

George VI in Informal Garb

View shows British Sovereign when he spent day at the Duke of York camp which he founded to bring "public school" and boys from industrial areas together.

King welcomes 200 boys to heather-clad Balmoral: Page 3.

America's Wheels: A Story Of the Men Who Make Them

Rediscovering America

Seventh of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—One day not long ago I was in Detroit and to my surprise ran across a Croatian with whom I had become acquainted 10 years earlier in Dalmatia. When I asked him what he was doing, he replied, "I'm an American nut man." Then he took me over to a car at the curb and as we squatted down he pointed out three nuts behind the left front wheel which he screwed on. "That's my life work," he said, "Every minute I put on a new set. Eight hours a day cars pass over me as I screw nuts. I'm a nut man on the line, one of America's million nut men!"

It didn't seem to me a very inspiring life work, but my friend said he was glad to be an American, even such an American.

I took the first opportunity to see the nut men at work, and all day I've been watching men on the line at Henry Ford's Rouge Plant, which is not only one of the wonders of the world, but is very American. It is, indeed, typically American, a personification of America. Of course, it is new. Washington never dreamed of such a thing. Nor did Lincoln, not even Theodore Roosevelt. Work in this factory is not like the work of the Pilgrims who gathered for their first Thanksgiving festival.

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Intimate Message from Washington

Vermont and Massachusetts—There They Stand, in the Persons of Senator Austin and 'Joe' Martin—and How They Stand!

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Two New Englanders emerge as the "men of the session." There are others, but these two are near the top. They are Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts and Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont. This is news, because legislative leaders from New England have been few and far between in recent years. Can it be that this is the first faint blush of dawn in the re-birth of Yankee statesmanship? We shall see.

In many respects "Joe" Martin was the chief individual hero of the late legislative skirmish. He held his 169 Republicans together with a cheerful bond of iron. He was the Robin Hood of the House floor, tireless in strategy, watching every move every day, planning plots and counterplots. There was scarcely a day when "Joe" Martin would not put across some coup or other.

In his guerilla leadership, Mr. Martin was very much like a border captain of early American history. His rules of warfare were not always orthodox, but he knew the lay of the land, and he did not scorn ambush and stratagem. His little army did not march in even formation across the plain. They hid behind rocks and stumps, they climbed trees, and they concealed themselves in caves. But always they were waiting to pounce upon the pachydermatous majority as it came lumbering along under its divergent leadership.

Even Won Democrats

In the end, Mr. Martin's tactics were rewarded by the support of enough disgruntled Democrats to turn his band of followers into an army. But even without this triumph, the session would have been a success for the Republicans, and it would have been largely due to the Martin tactics.

Mr. Martin is an admirable chieftain, among other reasons because he is so unlike the usual Republican floor-leader. There is no stuffing in his shirt, no pomposity in his manner. He is a rugged, straight-forward person. His heavy brows beetle above a square, ruddy face cloven by a wide, laughing mouth. His hair is often tousled, his clothes do not come from a Fifth Avenue tailor. He is not suave nor smooth. The silky perfection or the Brahmin disdain of some of his predecessors is happily lacking in this Yankee legislator.

Indeed, seeing "Joe" Martin on the floor, you might well take him for a Westerner, so free and easy is his manner, so ready his laugh and his back-slapping. But his field is in the rough and tumble of a legislative body. It is all very well to talk about "Joe" Martin as a presidential possibility; he is much more usefully cast as a President's right-hand man.

Austin a Different Type

Senator Austin, the leader of the fight against the monetary bill and outstanding in many another skirmish, is quite a different type. He doesn't look like a rough and tumble legislator, which is Mr. Martin's role; he doesn't even look like a Senator. His hair doesn't grow long in back, he doesn't wear a flowing bow tie, and there isn't a suspicion of a toga about him anywhere.

Instead, the Senior Senator from Vermont appears to be a prosperous businessman. He is well groomed, runs to starched collars with sometimes a bit of white braid around his waistcoat, but he takes the edge off these sartorial nicenesses by a hearty, amiable manner and the broadest of grins. All statesmen seem to run to eyebrows these days, and Senator Austin's curl upward.

But the most striking thing about Senator Austin, and indeed, about his Vermont colleague, Senator Ernest W. Gibson, is their candor and independence. Since the same traits crop up in Gov. George D. Aiken, one suspects a Vermont characteristic. They are not unorthodox, but they have the courage of their convictions, and streaks of older-fashioned liberalism keep cropping out in them.

They are far from being rock-bound, hide-bound New England conservatives, they appreciate the times in which they are living, and they have shown persistent adaptation and awareness. Moreover, on foreign policies Senator Austin has been notably independent, supporting the sale of war planes to the French, and advocating the ultimate removal of the arms embargo from the present Neutrality Law.

Not at All Hide-Bound

It will be noted that the most striking thing about these newly-recognized New Englanders is their deviation from the old patterns of irremovable conservatism. None of those mentioned, it so happens, went as far overboard with the Townsend Movement as did other colleagues with far more "conservative" reputations. These men, in short, are middle-of-the-roaders. If they are strong enough, and if there are enough of them from all parts of the Nation, perhaps they will guide statecraft in the years ahead, for it seems plain that a reaction back to the far right would only set the pendulum to swinging and its next oscillation toward radicalism might be more extreme than ever.

In a word, Mr. Martin and Senator Austin are spokesmen for the American middle-classes, nowhere more important than in New England, who are traditionally the balance-wheel of democracy. Latterly, the wheel has been jarring at its moorings. But the events of the last session show that the middle groups are vocal and dominant once more. If all the folks who believe in staying in the middle-of-the-road make themselves heard, extremes of the Right and of the Left can be avoided. Thus it is significant that the heroes of the 1939 session are not extremists.

Erwin D. Canham

Governor Prods Action on Taxes; Rebukes Labor

Notifies Legislature it must act at once on program for $50,000,000 tax revenue — Tells Labor Federation State comes first and denies workers have been slighted.

In two dramatic and rapid-fire moves today Gov. Leverett Saltonstall administered a rebuke to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and, a few minutes later, scored the Republican Majority in the Legislature, demanding immediate passage of 10 new taxes to raise $50,000,000 in the next two years.

The Governor, dropping his past policy of laissez faire toward legislative measures, firmly told a "Dutch Treat" luncheon-caucus of the Party there would be no State lottery, no borrowing, and no shifting of the $30,000,000 deficit to the cities and towns. He indicated, however, that if the Legislature should find it wholly impossible to pass the 10 taxes he recommended last June 1, they could then consider a modified sales tax.

At the Bradford Hotel convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the Governor, far from bowing to criticism leveled at him by Labor leaders yesterday, asserted he favored a "fair deal for labor," but the best interests of the Commonwealth as a whole would be considered above those of any special group.

Governor Tells Labor State Must Be First; Denies Worker Slighted

In a personal appearance before the annual convention of Massachusetts' most powerful labor body, the State Federation of Labor, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall denied today he had broken faith with labor, insisting he is serving the interests of all the Commonwealth rather than any one special group.

Facing a convention audience in the Hotel Bradford that was courteous, despite yesterday's open attacks upon the Governor by Federation leaders, Gov. Saltonstall reiterated his support for several measures desired by the group, and asked them, at the same time, to use their influence for the general welfare, rather than their own special interests.

Delegates generally regarded the address as conciliatory, but falling short of several objectives to which they are strongly committed.

Must Provide Jobs

The great problem before Massachusetts and all the States in the Union today is to provide jobs, the Governor declared, and that problem surmounts any problem that individual groups may have. The only way that it can be solved, he continued, is "to establish and maintain industry in the State through confidence in the government's financial and political integrity.

From this premise the State's first Republican Chief Executive in eight years argued that his responsibility and that of the Federation is to serve the entire State

To his knowledge, he declared, some legislation has been filed by the Executive Committee of this

(Continued on Page 16, Column 6)

Saltonstall Demands Stiffer Party Backing For Tax Income Plan

Immediately after telling the Republican Legislative majority, at a noon caucus-luncheon today, that he wanted his 10-point tax program passed forthwith, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall sent a fighting tax message to a special joint session of the House and Senate at 3 p. m.

Reiterating his belief that the 10 imposts offered the only feasible way out of the present dilemma—which finds the General Court having voted a $185,000,000 biennial budget with but $155,000,000 in revenues in sight—Governor Saltonstall insisted the need for quick action is acute.

He informed the Legislature that New Bedford is already going into what is tantamount to voluntary bankruptcy.

The Tax Plan

In the lengthy special message to the joint session, the Governor went over his tax proposals. These include:

1. An increase in the tax on business income from 1½ per cent to 2½ per cent in 1939 and 1½ to 2 per cent in 1940, with the revenue for 1939 estimated at $3,500,000 and for 1940 at $1,750,000.

2. Removal of all exemptions from the income tax on business income of persons having a net income from all sources of more than $5,000. Estimated revenue, 750,000 for 1939 and for 1940.

3. Reduction of present exemption on income tax for a single man from $2,000 to $1,400 and for a married man from $2,500 to $1,900. No revenue estimated for 1939; $4,000,000 for 1940.

4 Continuance of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes. Estimated revenue, $4,000,000 for 1939 and 1940.

5. Increase in the surtax on interest and dividends from 10 per cent to 20 per cent in 1939 and to 15 per cent in 1940. Estimated revenue, 1939, $1,800,000; 1940, $900,000.

6. Increase in inheritance taxes to produce $225,000 in 1939 and $450,000 in 1940.

7. A 2 cent cigarette tax to produce $3,000,000 in 1939 and $7,000,000 in 1940.

8. Increase State's share from dog-racing receipts to provide $750,000 each in 1939 and 1940.

9. A $1,000,000 increase in liquor taxes in 1939 and a $2,000,000 increase in 1940.

10. A 2-cent per gallon increase in the gasoline tax for 1939 and a 1-cent increase in 1940. Estimated revenue, $7,000,000 for each year.

Governor's Busy Day

It was a busy day for the Governor. Returning from a week end in Maine, he spent most of the morning in conference with Republican legislative leaders. They frankly told him he would have to abandon his ideal of letting the General Court solve its own problems.

They told him both Houses were hopelessly deadlocked over various items, chiefly regarding dog track taxes.

At 11:30 the Governor went to the Hotel Bradford, and showed that the tax situation was paramount in his thoughts by telling the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor how serious is the State's fiscal problem. He asked them to place their special interests seconding to the Commonwealth's desperate plight.

At 12:30 he went to the Parker House for the Republican luncheon. He was introduced by Senate President Joseph R. Cotton, and was roundly applauded.

After summing up the situation, and pointing it up by informing the group of the New Bedford development, the Governor scored a state lottery as an iniquitous way of raising money. He also attacked borrowing as falling short of a solution.

He cleared some of the cloudy atmosphere surrounding the dog tax situation by saying he would accept a compromise of 4 per cent of receipts of up to $75,000 a night, and a tax of 5½ per cent if total amount any one night exceeds $75,000.

Critics Dispute President's Statement on Court Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—In a statement which was immediately subjected to much critical analysis, President Roosevelt last night declared that all the objectives of his Court reorganization campaign had been won.

The statement was timed as an aftermath to the latest batch of Congressional defeats, for it recalls that the President was also defeated on his specific Court enlargement project, but in his view wins out in the end. So it may be, is the inference, with the latest decisions of Congress, and the President is putting his confidence in the long pull. He made his statement as he signed a bill establishing a Court proctor, who will handle the fiscal affairs of all the federal courts.

The President's statement contained one bad factual slip. Recounting gradual progress since his initial Court defeat, he said the "twenty-five additional judges have been provided for by the Congress, and a bill authorizing five more awaits my signature."

Unhappily, no bill authorizing five more Federal judges awaits the President's signature, for no such bill passed both Houses of Congress. A Senate bill (S. 2185) providing two additional circuit judges and six additional district judges in various parts of the country was passed by the Senate but failed to receive consideration in the House. Presumably it is this bill to which the President refers.

Some Other Reservations

The President's main claim is also subject to some reservations by critics. In one sense it is accurate, in another it is questionable. President Roosevelt points out that on Feb. 5, 1937—that balmy midwinter day that Washington correspondents haven't yet forgotten—he proposed that Supreme Court justices receive retirement privileges, accused the Court of an "unwarranted attitude with reference to its exercise of constitutional powers," and proposed other reforms which he today lists in five specific categories.

Now, he says, six of these recommendations have been enacted into law, and the seventh—the "attitude" on constitutional matters—"has been accomplished through the opinions of the Supreme Court itself." The President does not mention the defeat of his specific method, the court enlargement, but says the country is "naturally concerned with the attainment of proper objectives' rather than "methods."

It is true that the five changes in Court organization listed by the President have now been enacted into law, but there was no great controversy over them at any time. It was a mere matter of bill-drafting and patience to get them into law, and it was the responsibility of the Executive Department—specifically, of the Department of Justice—to suggest these changes.

As for the privilege of retirement for Supreme Court justices, though the President claims credit for this reform—which was the key to the break-up of the judicial impasse—the fact is that the proposal was particularly sponsored by Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. Mr. Sumners had canvassed his bill prior to the President's proposal, he had sounded out justices, on the question of retirement, and his fear was that the President's "packing" bill had upset the whole applecart.

Sumners Paved the Way

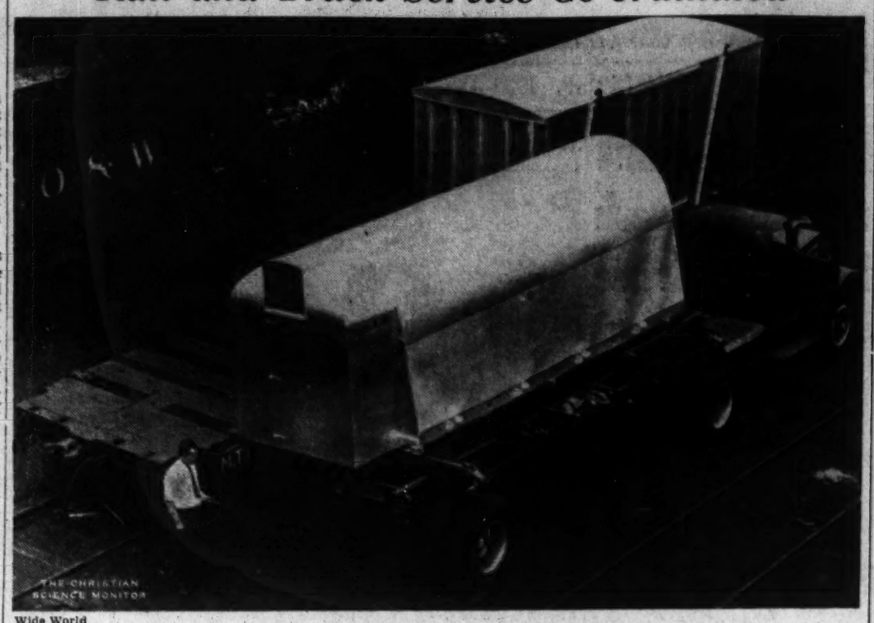
It was the Sumners bill which ultimately provided the means for breaking the Court impasse. Three justices availed themselves of its privileges to retire, another—a liberal justice—passed on, and so the President got four appointments.

An imponderable question which historians find it difficult to answer is to what extent the whole tense conflict precipitated by the President contributed to the subsequent retirements. Were his threats, and the aroused national sentiment on the Court question—evidenced by the tide of Court-reform bills introduced even by conservatives—actually responsible for the subsequent changes? Or did these changes come in the natural course of events, facilitated by the Sumners bill?

It is a hard question to weigh. But the President is correct in saying that the Court has changed, and as Frank J. Hogan, President of the American Bar Association—who is referred to in Mr. Roosevelt's statement—said, Congress rather than the Supreme Court is now looked to by Conservatives for "the preservation of liberty."

But the President's claim has great relevance in the present situation. He has attained objectives, and he disregards the scrapping of methods. Precisely the same attitude, he implies, is to be adopted regarding recent Congressional defeats. And so, if national recovery comes because Congress rejects the spending-lending program and turns independent in other ways, the President can again say he has won through to objectives! Or can he?

Rail and Truck Service Co-ordinated



Wide World

Modern Methods in Transportation

A newly developed freight system, designed to co-ordinate long-haul railway service with short-haul truck movements and thus return to the railroads much of the freight business which has been diverted in recent years to motor carriers, was demonstrated at the New York World's Fair recently. The exhibition was opened by the transfer of a 4,000-gallon loaded steel tank from a railway car to a truck. By a push-button control system the transfer was made in 90 seconds. The system was developed by Benjamin H. Fitch of Greenwich, Conn., President of Motor Terminals, Inc. In the above picture a 4,000-gallon milk tank is being transferred.

Legion Man Describes Bridges as No. 1 Radical

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Harry Bridges heard himself referred to yesterday as "the outstanding name" in the files of the American Legion's radical research committee in California.

The statement was made at the C. I. O. labor leader's deportation hearing by Harper Knowles, chairman of the Legion's committee. Mr. Knowles, San Francisco businessman and a former investigator of subversive activities for the Associated Farmers of California, last fall identified before the Dies Congressional committee in Washington many Californians he said were Communists or Communist sympathizers. These included Mr. Bridges and Gov. Culbert L. Olson, of California, then the Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial office.

Mr. Knowles was called by Bridges' defense as an "adverse" witness in an attempt to prove improper inducements were made to Government witnesses. He denied shippers and other employers—as charged by Bridges—were behind his committee or that he played a part in an alleged conspiracy with immigration officials at Portland and Seattle to bring about the union leader's deportation.

The defense sought to show the case against Bridges was prepared by other than Government officials as part of the alleged conspiracy.

Examiner James Landis asked Mr. Knowles: "Do you think aliens are deportable on the grounds they are undesirable?" When Knowles answered "Yes," Mr. Landis said he conceded an alien advocating violent overthrow of the Government would be undesirable, but added, "The fact that a hen is a chicken doesn't prove that every chicken is a hen. It is important that you do understand that distinction." He commented that the immigration code did not establish an alien was deportable merely because he was undesirable.

(The Government contends Bridges is a Communist, and, therefore, deportable because he is a member of a Party advocating violent overthrow of the Government.)

Mr. Knowles testified that a California Legion committee, of which he became chairman in 1935, exchanged information with industrial and business leaders, but denied the Legion's investigation was backed financially by employer groups.

Formerly a witness before the Dies Committee on un-Americanism, he identified himself as an official of a San Francisco Granite and Stone Company and said his "avocation" was investigating subversive activities.

Strike of Actors Is Threatened By Inter-Union Split

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 8 (AP)—A brisk quarrel within the American Federation of Labor, enlivened by a dispute between actresses Sophie Tucker and Helen Hayes, thrust a strike menace into the entertainment industry yesterday.

In quest of a "showdown," Ralph Morgan and a half-dozen other topflight motion picture players chartered an airplane for Atlantic City and planned to fly there to lay the case of the Associated Actors and Artistes of America before the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

Mr. Morgan, President of the 4-A Affiliated Screen Actors' Guild, said the Guild and other 4-A units stood 230,000 strong, ready to fight for the right of freedom from raids by other unions.

He said the Guild would ask the A. F. of L. for an immediate decision on the status of the American Federation of Actors—variety players' group suspended by the 4-A's and recently admitted to sub-charter A. F. of L. membership by the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

Lacking an amicable councilitable settlement, Mr. Morgan said, the Guild may be forced to call a Hollywood-wide strike to make the I. A. T. S. E. recognize the Guild as sole spokesman for actors.

Meanwhile, Helen Hayes addressed an open letter to Sophie Tucker, blues-singer, who has allied herself with the I. A. T. S. E.

"We hope your punishment is not long continued," Miss Hayes wrote. "We dislike the necessity of preventing you from working, Sophie. But we cannot permit you, or others, to plunge the amusement industry into a situation which might prevent half a million people from working."

A. F. of L. Is Pleased

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—The United States Senate's last-minute appropriation of $50,000 to investigate the Associated Farmers movement on the Pacific Coast brought an expression of pleasure from the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor Aug. 7.

Steel Decision Reserved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Three judges of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals—all of them Roosevelt appointees, deliberated Aug. 8 over conflicting reasons given here Aug. 7 by the Republic Steel Corporation and the National Labor Relations Board for the costly "little steel" strikes of 1937. Judges John Biggs, Jr., Albert B. Maris and William Clark heard arguments and reserved decision after allowing the Steel Company's counsel until Aug. 16 to file a supplemental brief.

Dam Strike Hits Snag

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Hopes for an immediate settlement of the Green Mountain Dam strike, which brought military rule to large areas in two Colorado counties, faded Aug. 7 as representatives of the strikers and the contractor disagreed on plans for opening negotiations.

Workers to Name Union

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., acting under new rules of the National Labor Relations Board, has petitioned for a vote between two competing unions in six of its plants in order to determine with which union it shall deal.

Work Resumes at Plants

DETROIT, Aug. 8 (AP)—A march back to the job started Aug. 7 in General Motors plants affected by a walkout. The company called back the first of 7,500 skilled workers whose strike was settled last week. The remainder are to report today, permitting completion of tools and dies for the 1940 schedule of car manufacture.

State Machine Triumphs Over Federal in Kentucky

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Victory of a State political organization in Kentucky over a "Federal" organization on issues which dominated many of the last days of Congress give the first big test of what the public is thinking in a practical election, as contrasted to "polls of public opinion."

Judging by the Kentucky result the conservative coalition which defied Mr. Roosevelt accurately gauged the growing conservatism of elements of the public. At the same time the possible effect of one phase of the much discussed Hatch Federal Personnel Reform Law is illustrated.

The situation in Kentucky is the more important in that it involves the personal fortune and prestige of Mr. Roosevelt's leader in the Senate, Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky. Senator Barkley ran for re-election in 1938 and was successful in a hard fight. It was in large part owing to the pressure put on Federal employees in Kentucky in Senator Barkley's behalf, as against the candidacy of Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler, his opponent for the Senate, that the Hatch law was enacted.

New Deal Revolt

Now, just as Congressmen return home fresh from the anti-New Deal revolt, they get the result in a border State that is neither North nor South, nor all industrial nor all agricultural, and that occasionally has acted as a political barometer. The Barkley ("Federal") organization has been defeated, and its candidate, former Representative John Young Brown, attorney for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, United Mine Workers, beaten by the Chandler ("State") machine, running Lieut. Gov. Keen Johnson in the Democratic gubernatorial primary. Mr. Johnson pitched his campaign principally on an attack on the C. I. O., and the labor issue which came to the front in the closing days of Congress was dominant.

The Hatch law enters the picture because Kentucky from the first has given a clean-cut example of the fight between Federal and State organizations. Both factions in the past have used patronage. The situation is typical of dozens of other cases all over the Governor is at sword's point with country. In dozens of States the the senatorial organization of a rival.

Mr. Barkley succeeded in getting re-elected at the cost of unsavory charges which were aired in the Sheppard investigation and that helped put the Hatch law over. No one denies the great ideal which implements the Hatch law, or the practical benefits which may flow from taking relief workers out of politics. In the meantime it may exert a very positive influence in local elections, until its rigid ban on Federal patronage is supplemented by local laws barring politics in State jobs. In effect the enforcement of the Hatch Law will weaken the already threatened Barkley organization in Kentucky, and to the degree by which it is enforced, strengthen the Chandler State organization. Politicians in Washington believe it will promote the same trend all over the Nation though there are few instances, just at the moment, quite as clear-cut as the Kentucky fight.

Latest reports from Kentucky have Mr. Johnson running 25,000 votes ahead of Brown. Unofficial returns from 2,992 of the State's 4,307 precincts gave Mr. Johnson 198,753 and Mr. Brown 173,851.

Circuit Judge King Swope of Lexington was leading for the Republican nomination. Returns from 2,776 precincts gave Judge Swope 75,916 and John Sherman Cooper of Somerset, 173,851.

La Guardia Opposes Wallace On Restricting Farm Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 — In the subsidizing for export of surplus agricultural products and fair and adequate wages for American labor that will enable it to buy, rather than the "plow-under" policy of the Roosevelt Administration, lies the solution of the farm problem, in the opinion of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

The Mayor, friend of the Administration in many of its policies—and especially those dealing with social reform—came back into the national political picture here yesterday when he found grave fault with the program of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to curb farm production.

His criticism was voiced to the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, meeting at the Commodore Hotel, on the eve of another of La Guardia invasions of the hinterland which have made him a familiar figure in many states west and south of the Mississippi. It was interpreted in political quarters here as another indication of his readiness to essay Federal topics whenever the opportunity offered. This has led to much talk that he is again making a bid for national office, although he declared not long ago that neither the Democrats or the Republicans would give him a seat in their national conventions.

Farm Prosperity Vital

Farmers and livestock producers are entitled to fair prices, the Mayor asserted, and said there would be no difficulty about this "when the people of the cities realize that the prosperity of the farmer is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the factory worker.

The Mayor's criticism of the economic policy of curtailing farm production as a means of raising prices was based, he said, on his belief that "rather than suffering from a surplus in this country, we lack the purchasing power to provide the necessities of life for all the people."

"When we can return to the old American breakfast and good old American diet, then, and only then, will we see what surplus we have," he continued. "It is not the surplus of meat that troubles us, but it is lack of funds of the average American.

"I do not believe in any system that curtails production and destroys products. It might be necessary to take drastic measures, such as subsidizing exports, and by doing that make friends of our neighbors. . . ."

Backs Co-operative Projects

The Mayor came out strongly for co-operative selling and buying. Independent retailers could, he said, lessen the pressure of chain-store competition with a co-operative system for the purchase, storage and distribution of meat. New York City was ready with "practical aid" to back such an association, he added, by making satisfactory arrangements for cold storage in a city-owned plant.

The Mayor envisaged great changes in the way of handling meats in retail sale.

"The butcher shop of the future," he said, "will look like a library, with each cut of meat wrapped and labeled in the slaughter house, and all you will have to do is to reach up on the shelf and take what you want."

Roosevelt Claims Court Aims Obtained

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP) — Following is the text of President Roosevelt's statement yesterday on his court reorganization proposal:

It is worth recording that today, August 7, 1939, deserves special recognition because it marks the final objective of the comprehensive proposal for judicial reorganization which I made to the Congress on February 5, 1937. The country is naturally concerned with the attainment of proper objectives rather than any one of many possible methods proposed for the accomplishment of the end.

1. Two and one-half years ago I proposed the extension to the Justices of the Supreme Court of retirement privileges then available to other Federal Judges. Such an act was passed March 31, 1937.

2. I called attention to the unwarranted attitude of the Supreme Court with reference to its exercise of constitutional powers. Measures of social and economic reform were being impeded or defeated by narrow interpretations of the Constitution, and by the assumption on the part of the Supreme Court of legislative powers which properly belonged to the Congress. It is true that the precise method, which I recommended, was not adopted, but the objective, as every person in the United States knows today, was achieved. The results are not even open to dispute. Attacks recently made on the Supreme Court itself by ultra-conservative members of the Bar indicate how fully our liberal ideas have already prevailed.

3. I called attention to the congested dockets of the Federal Courts, delay in disposing of cases, the need of new blood in the judiciary branch of the Government, and the need of additional judges. Since then twenty-five additional judges have been provided for by the Congress, and a bill authorizing five more awaits my signature. The congested dockets and the delay have been already almost eliminated.

4. I called attention to the need for greater flexibility in the judicial system so that judges could be more readily assigned to areas where the courts were excessively in arrears. Under the Act of August 24, 1937, a welcome improvement was made in this feature of our judicial system.

5. I called attention to the intolerable situation when constitutional questions involving Federal statutes were passed on in private litigation, and recommended that no decision, injunction or decree on constitutional grounds should be permitted without previous notice to the Attorney General and an opportunity for the United States to be heard. By the Act of August 24, 1937, the Attorney General was given the right to intervene in litigation between private parties involving constitutionality of Federal statutes, and limitations were placed on the issuance of injunctions in similar cases in the lower court.

6. I called attention to the need for direct and immediate appeal to the Supreme Court in cases involving constitutionality of Federal statutes, such cases to take precedence over all other matters pending in the Court. This right of direct appeal was established by the Act of August 24, 1937, and is now the law of the land.

7. I called attention to the need of the judiciary itself for effective machinery for overseeing its own dockets and expediting its own affairs. This very day I have, with great satisfaction, approved an Act which sets up an administrative office for the judiciary.

Thus have been enacted into law six of the actual recommendations made by me more than two years ago—and the seventh recommendation has been accomplished through the opinions of the Supreme Court itself.

Poor Batting Average Chalked Up by Congress

WASHINGTON (AP) — The seventy-sixth Congress had a batting average of .069 in the matter of bills passed during the session just ended.

Of 10,515 bills introduced in both the Senate and the House, only 725 were enacted. Most of the bills submitted are of a minor nature, many being private claims against the Government. The cost of the legislative establishment for the year ended June 30, was about $20,000,000.

Congress Liberal in Defense; Shelved Halt-Aggression Issue

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—In the field of foreign policy, the session of Congress just ended is being appraised as probably the most momentous since the World War, chiefly for two reasons:

First, it poured funds and contract authorizations approaching the breathtaking total of $2,500,000,000 into the nation's armed forces of air, sea and land.

Second, it wrestled with itself and with President Roosevelt over the crucial and by no means settled question of whether the United States should share actively in the stop-aggression movement, and thereby Congress measurably advanced the nation's process of making up its mind.

The keynote of the session was struck by President Roosevelt in the new historic words of his national defense message to Congress: "There are many methods short of war, but stronger and more effective than mere words, of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiments of our own people."

An 'Ever-ready Defense'

Mr. Roosevelt's first conclusion was that "probability of attack is mightily decreased by the assurance of an ever-ready defense," Under this injunction, Congress voted to raise the Army Air Corps to a maximum of 6,000 planes, authorized construction of two 45,000-ton super battleships as well as a vast deal of other naval construction, greatly strengthened and extended a chain of advance bases extending in a great arc from Alaska through the west and middle Pacific, the Panama Canal, and around to the "Gibraltar" which Puerto Rico is to be, and generally stiffened the entire army and naval establishments all along the line.

The President's second conclusion was that the democracies "cannot forever let pass, without effective protest, acts of aggression against sister nations." Under this banner he called for repeal of the arms embargo in the Neutrality Law, and asked for a law which would permit the democratic and other allies of the United States to obtain virtually exclusive use of the vast economic resources of the United States in wartime. And by a combination of domestic and international considerations, he was rebuffed both in House and Senate. For good measure, the Congress refused to authorize partial development as an advance aviation and "listening" post of Guam, nearest of American small island bases to Japan.

A Period of Transition

Several conclusions are to be drawn from these major events on the foreign policy record, and from the debates and maneuvers which accompanied them:

This was a Congress of a period of transition in matters of foreign policy. Its actions must be viewed in perspective—as part of a period of great public indecision and division of opinion, and part of a period of developing rather than crystallizing policy—if they are to be understood.

Thus the most substantial fact is not that the Congress threw down the Administration on repeal of the arms embargo. It is rather that Congress proceeded from its earlier position of almost unanimous approval of the arms embargo to a position of very active doubts as to the wisdom of such an impartial and inflexible law, and contrary doubts as to the safety of taking sides economically in foreign conflicts. These deep-running doubts both as to the isolationist and interventionist courses, are the characteristic phenomena of a period of transition.

Doubt Rather Than Rejection

Thus, also, the Hull policy of active peacemaking has not been thrown down, but rather put through a period of intensive national debate whose outcome is not yet certain. And in the interim, prior to somthing more nearly approaching a national decision on the matter, it may be argued that Congress took what it considered to be the cautious rather than bold step of holding onto such protection as it was believed that the arms embargo afforded, rather than cutting this anchor line.

It may likewise be argued that the Hull-Roosevelt policy is in an admirable position to obtain ratification by the next Congress, should it be able to win a favorable public opinion in the meanwhile.

The one positive conclusion in the midst of this unsettled and developing state of congressional policy is the following: That neither House nor Senate nor State Department nor White House, neither Administration nor Opposition nor center of opinion, was willing to support the project of sending an American expeditionary force abroad once again, in the event of foreign war. Opinions may change and circumstances certainly will, but the present state of mind of all elements is firm on this point.

African Corridor Gets New Control

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 8 (CP-Reuters)—The Union of South Africa has assumed administration control of the Caprivizipfel—40-mile corridor between Bechuanaland and Angola—which gave the former German South West Africa a road to the Zambesi River.

This corridor, mostly waterless and considered valueless except as a game reserve, has hitherto been controlled by the Administration of Mandated South West Africa.

Official quarters say reason for the administration change are utilitarian and non-political.

U.S. Tax Rate Increase Beats Britain's, Survey

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 8

The National Association of Manufacturers has revealed that taxes in Great Britain have climbed 430 per cent since 1913, while in the United States they have risen 640 per cent.

Up to 1924, the Association's survey showed, the tax rate in both countries had increased in nearly the same ratio. In the United States, all federal, state and local taxes were included. In Great Britain, taxes levied by the national government and localities in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland were counted.

Textiles Bow to Guns in Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—All expansion of Japan's textile industries, the most important industrial category before the beginning of Sino-Japanese hostilities two years ago, is cut off by new regulations just made effective supplementary to earlier control orders issued last Feb. 12.

The spinning, weaving and knitting trades using raw cotton, wool, rayon and staple fiber as raw products have been forbidden to enlarge equipment or set up new plants. Now all these classes are enlarged to take in plants using any sort of yarn even if made from rabbit fur, hemp, silk (except raw silk), paper, cellophane, waste fiber or rags, and they cannot reconstruct, purchase or lease equipment except under certain specified conditions and after obtaining permission of a prefectural governor.

The idea is that as much as possible of Japan's industrial effort is to be concentrated upon the heavy machinery and chemical industries which are strongly backed by the military in order to increase their war supplies. Japanese consumers suffer accordingly, and it seems probable that export trade will be further reduced.

One result is that the Japanese textile concerns are investing their liquid capital funds in war industries. Some time ago the Toyo Spinning Company embarked on metal manufacture. The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company invested in chemical industries. The Tekoku Rayon concern, largest of its kind in the country, is establishing an airplane parts plant.

At the same time there is a trend for the textile people to shift over to China, where they are subject to relatively little government restriction, there is plenty of cheap labor, and about their only major difficulty is to keep in the good graces of the Japanese Army.

Pennsylvania's Needy Begin Work Program

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania has had its first opportunity to apply a new law which requires every able-bodied person on the State's cash relief rolls to work if a job is provided.

A group of 30 men started clearing brush in the City Memorial Park at Williamsport as the first project in the program which is designed to take as many of the 175,085 employables off the rolls. Protesting the law, a group of Workers' Security Federation Members picketed the Executive Mansion. Gov. Arthur H. James is on vacation.

Parachute Jumper Misses Tension Wires

SANTA ANA, Calif. (AP)—William P. Desert, making a parachute jump Aug. 7 in a stiff breeze, saw he was being carried toward high tension wires.

"I just fixed my eye on that little space between the wires and prayed and prayed," he said later.

The "little space" was a hole five feet square in the mesh of wires carrying 66,000 volts. The parachute became tangled in the wires after Mr. Desert descended through the opening. He slipped from his harness and dropped a few feet to the ground unhurt.

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Is Cotton Credit for Franco Indication of Appeasement?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—By financing the sale of 250,000 bales of raw cotton to Spanish mills, the Export-Import Bank today had added another to the growing list of its commercial loans which have become objects of political controversy.

The primary object of this loan as set forth and stoutly defended by Warren L. Pierson, president of the Bank, is to sell surplus American cotton. Thus the Bank is to advance 80 per cent on a total valuation estimated at $13,750,000—shipment to be made at the rate of 25,000 bales per month and foreign exchange for the repayment ensured by the Franco Government.

Nevertheless, any assistance which makes it easier for industry under the regime of General Franco to obtain credit abroad strengthens the Franco regime by helping it through the difficult problems of reconstruction.

Those in the United States who are friends of the overturned Spanish Republican Government are counting on the financial and political weakness of the Franco Government to cause its collapse. Thus yesterday's action of the United States Government to supplement the weak foreign purchasing power of Franco Spain is regarded by these groups as direct assistance to the Franco dictatorship.

Opposed by Left Wing

A left-wing faction in the State Department which steadily opposed the Roosevelt action imposing an arms embargo on the Spanish Republican Government has endeavored without success to block the cotton loan on the same grounds.

The prevailing and more cautious line of argument in the State Department holds that it is none of the United States' business discriminating against foreign governments, dictatorships or otherwise, in matters of trade—unless there is a specific trade injury caused by those governments to the United States.

This is the group stanchly supporting Secretary of State Cordell Hull's zealous caution in any matters involving a restraint on trade by the United States.

Meanwhile, a group of American business interests whose properties have been damaged or left in diplomatic suspension by the Spanish Government have been urging the State Department to intervene on their behalf, and it is understood that the Department has done what it could to bring to bear the usual pressure in such cases. At the head of the interested parties is the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, whose president, Sosthenes Behn, has even been denied admission to Spain to inspect his company's large properties there.

Mr. Behn Admitted

Within a week of the time the cotton loan was arranged, the Department succeeded in securing permission for Mr. Behn to enter Spain.

There is no disposition to overlook here the influence on this and related concessions which the cotton loan might have had, whatever its commercial motives, in being put through at this time. It has operated presumably to appease the Franco regime by assistance rather than bringing it to terms by trade penalties or the threat thereof.

The loan, therefore, takes on considerable interest to those who are students of the Hull policy. The conclusion is being generally drawn in any case where the Department, as now constituted, can take the path of avoiding economic sanctions, and still fit this action into the overall pro-Democratic policy of the Administration in its judgment, the path of economic easement is being chosen.

The transaction, it should be added, was held up pending settlement of a court dispute over title to $15,000,000 in silver shipped here by the former Republican Government of Spain in payment for war supplies which was decided against the Franco Government in New York July 14.

Lava 'Dike' at Boulder Dam Judged Formation of Ice Age

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 8—A rare lava "dike," discovered 10 miles south of Boulder Dam, finds researchers puzzling over its origin, at a time when geologists, paleon tologists, and seismologists, are holding their summer meetings on earth sciences at the University of California.

Those familiar with certain dark streaks frequently found in light stones will remember that these are found by the intrusion of molten rock from below the earth's crust into cracks and rock fissures filling them, much as a plumber's liquid lead fills and seals joints and cracks in piping. The term "dike" is of Scottish origin, where such rocks resisted erosion and stood above the surrounding country like walls.

The intrusive lavas are not only interesting but important, because associated with many such flows, and perhaps stemming directly from some, are found deposits of valuable ores.

But the dike in Arizona is peculiar in three ways. It is of very recent origin. It is formed in gravel, not solid rock. And it is surprisingly coarse and crystalline in texture. A joint report was made by Prof. Ian Campbell of the California Institute of Technology and Dr. E. T. Schenk of the National Park Service. Because the gravel in which the lava dike is formed was deposited there during the great ice age (Late Pleistocene) the formation can be no older than 25,000 years.

To the geologist who recognizes the oldest rocks to be nearly 2,000,000,000 years old, this is "only yesterday"; and to have intrusive rock so close to us in time, makes the researcher feel that perhaps here might be a "missing link" in the volcanic world. That the dike should be cutting through gravel is positively unique. How the lava forced its way into a porous rock of this type in such clean-cut fashion is the big mystery.

"It is difficult to believe," says the report, "that an open fissure four feet wide could have been formed or maintained in these gravels while the dike magma was pouring in from below. Conceivably the dike might have forced its way, pushing gravel back on either side as the lava squeezed in. But there is no sign of disturbance in the gravels adjoining the dike, and the dike walls are sharply separated from the gravels. There are no stringers or bulges of lava leading off into the pockets and channels in the gravel, as might be expected had there been great pressure in the magma at the time of intrusion.

"A possible explanation may be that the first surge of lava was rapidly chilled by contact with the cold and perhaps water-filled gravels. This chilled glass thenceforward formed a seal which prevented any side escape as the remaining bulk of the magma pushed in.

"Spectacular too, is the texture of the dike itself. Most dikes that are intruded into the shallower parts of the earth's crust are very fine-grained." This dike is also fine-grained, but contains large, shiny angular cyrstals of hornblende, some of which are four inches in diameter.

Chicago's Dogdom to Hold Parade In Honor of Dog Week, Sept. 17-23

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Fido of the tenements and Fifi of the Lake Shore—all Chicago dogdom—are practising their best wags and barks, preparing for a city-wide observance of National Dog Week, Sept. 17-23.

Preliminary dog shows in 13 parks, under direction of the Park District, will be topped off with a down-town parade of the canine winners and presentation of awards in Chicago's front yard on the Lake.

Good manners and intelligence will rank over a blue ribbon pedigree. A good "pooch," says the Park District, will have the same chance as a dog with a family tree.

National Dog Week is a nation-wide enterprise, observed last year by 576 towns and cities. Its purpose is to form a more sensible relationship between dogs and their owners, and a better understanding between Fido and the neighbors.

The following seven-point plan is the objective of the National Dog Week Association:

1. A good home for every dog.
2. Eliminate stray dogs from the streets.
3. Disseminate the actual truth about rabies.
4. Educate dog owners in their obligations both to their dogs and to the public generally.
5. Teach kindness and consideration by children and adults toward dogs and animals in general.
6. Emphasize the use of the dog as home protector, faithful companion, and useful servant of mankind.
7. Secure fair and just laws for dogs and their owners, but also respect the rights of those who do not own dogs.

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1940: Will It Be One of These?

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Presidential Possibilities, Near and Remote

(1) Paul V. McNutt, Indiana. (2) John Nance Garner, Texas. (3) F. D. Roosevelt, New York. (4) Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan. (5) Thomas E. Dewey, New York. (6) Robert A. Taft, Ohio. (7) James A. Farley, New York. (8) Lloyd C. Stark, Missouri. (9) The White House in autumn. (10) Alf M. Landon, Kansas. (11) Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Massachusetts. (12) Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky. (13) Cordell Hull, Tennessee. (14) Millard Tydings, Maryland. (15) Bruce Barton, New York. (16) John W. Bricker, Ohio. (17) Styles Bridges, New Hampshire. (18) Bennett Champ Clark, Missouri. (19) Burton K. Wheeler, Montana. (20) Harry L. Hopkins, Iowa. (21) Henry A. Wallace, Iowa. (22) Wendell L. Willkie, New York. (23) Herbert Hoover, California.

The Presidential Outlook: Possibilities and 'Dark Horses'

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The presidential ring is getting thick with hats, some thrown there openly, formally, and officially—as Senator Robert A. Taft's last week—and others discreetly dropped into the ring as if the owner weren't looking. Still others in the following list are leaning with their arms on the ring, their hats swinging suspiciously in their hands. Here, then, are the major candidates, the would-bes and the may-bes, and the status of their candidacies or their hopes:

Republicans

Senator Robert A. Taft, Ohio: Formally announced, with delegates to the National Convention preparing to go on the Ohio ballots in his behalf. No national organization yet in existence booming his candidacy, but a great deal of interest and volunteer work. A determined and aggressive candidate, with appeal as an uncompromising out-and-out anti-New Dealer.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Mich.: Wrote a month ago that while he was a candidate to succeed himself in the Senate "if there are subsequent responsibilities of a broader nature, I shall meet them to the best of my ability." Also no national work going on in his behalf, but a very active interest, and Senator Vandenberg is strategically placed to keep in the public eye. Is his own campaign director by the astute coups he frequently engineers in the Senate.

Thomas E. Dewey, N. Y.: Understood to be planning an avowal of his candidacy, or the equivalent, at a festival in Michigan in September. A homecoming celebration is planned at his native town of Owosso, Mich. His drive has slowed up lately, in part deliberately, although Mr. Dewey is in close touch with Party leaders. There is a good deal of recent talk of his desirability as a Vice-Presidential nominee. Yet he still leads the Gallup Poll.

Herbert Hoover, Calif.: Announced over a year ago that he had no intention of seeking public office again, but he still has many devoted supporters. Cannot be described as a "candidate," but nevertheless there are some who might press for his vindication through re-nomination, and believe him to be the ablest man in the party.

Alf M. Landon, Kan.: Also not a candidate, but nevertheless a man with loyal friends. Has announced that he would not run again, but circumstances might change.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Mass.: One of the most prominent of "dark horses" and if the three leading G. O. P. candidates should be stalemated, Senator Lodge's name might well come to the fore. Has astute political advice, but he is not rushing the game, and there is an impression that 1944 is more nearly his year than 1940.

Senator Styles Bridges, N. H.: A diligent campaign in his behalf is now going on, with wide mailing of publicity material. Has received some newspaper editorial support, and stands as the hardest hitting prominent critic of the New Deal. Again, despite the efforts in his behalf, more a "dark horse" possibility than a probable nominee.

Gov. John Bricker, Ohio: Seemingly Governor Bricker withdrew from the race a week ago when he bowed to Senator Taft's candidacy. But the door is not entirely closed, and the popular Executive may yet be in the running if Senator Taft's race does not make good progress.

Representative Bruce Barton of New York: Another "dark horse," he has had a successful but unspectacular time in his first term in Congress, and would be a likely nominee only if hopeless deadlock tied up the more promient candidates.

Wendell L. Willkie, New York: The able President of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, who has successfully jousted with the New Deal, is the outstanding possible businessman candidate. Mr. Willkie lists himself as a Democrat in "Who's Who" but, like Herbert Hoover in 1920, it is difficult to say in which Party he would ultimately find himself. As a businessman candidate, he might more reasonably be expected to be a Republican nominee.

Frank E. Gannett, New York: New York newspaper publisher, is one of the most active anti-New Deal publicists, and has built up an extensive national organization which might be turned to support his own candidacy if popular support seemed forthcoming. He, too, would be very much of a surprise nominee.

Democrats

Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York: Avoids answering all third term questions. Best conclusion is that he hasn't yet made up his own mind, although he has always hinted to family and friends that he didn't want to run again. Congressional defeats make his ability to secure the nomination less likely while they challenge the President to save his program by running himself.

John Nance Garner, Texas: Still leading the Gallup Poll by 46 per cent to 13 per cent for the next contender, many observers think his race is simply anti-New Deal, for the purpose of rallying the crusade and controlling next year's nominee. As a "Cactus Coolidge," a "political Will Rogers," the Vice-President has attracted nation-wide interest and his showing in the poll cannot be ignored. Now departing to Uvalde for a "back-porch" continuation of his anti-New Deal drive.

Paul V. McNutt, Indiana: Like Senator Taft, one of the few avowed candidates. His drive, not taken very seriously until his return from the Philippines, has gained enormous impetus with appointment by President Roosevelt as head of the Federal Security Agency. From that useful political vantage point, he will build up a following in the country, and await President Roosevelt's decision on the third term. He is pledged to withdraw if the President "chooses to run."

Cordell Hull, Tennessee: While the Secretary of State enjoys a considerable national prestige, little open political work has been done for him, and he has no hard-working full-time organizations, like those for Messrs. Garner and McNutt. However, he and his friends are eagerly watching the situation, and a drive for Secretary Hull might start next year which perhaps would profit from not coming too soon.

James A. Farley, New York: A receptive candidate, with unparalelled acquaintance with the political organization and the delegates who will choose the nominee. He is waiting for President Roosevelt to speak more definitely on the third term question before becoming an open candidate. Perhaps, by an agreement with Mr. Garner, Mr. Farley would move into a strategic position. Between them, these two men dominate the Democratic Political Organization, and if neither could nominate himself, might agree on a third party.

Harry L. Hopkins, Iowa, and Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky: These are 100 per cent New Dealers, whose nomination President Roosevelt might prefer to a less loyal supporter of his program. But the political odds are strongly against them.

Henry A. Wallace, Iowa: Once had considerable potential support, but his candidacy has bogged down with sagging farm prices and lack of enthusiasm by President Roosevelt.

Senator Bennett C. Clark, Missouri: Once a likely designee of Vice-President Garner, but almost certain of veto by President Roosevelt. Has not enhanced his reputation greatly in recent months, while others have gone ahead.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana: A "dark horse" who may come ahead with a rush in the next few months. His relations with the White House are better, his old progressive background is recalled, but his fight against the Supreme Court bill gives him standing with Democratic Conservatives. Might be the strongest candidate in sight.

Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, Missouri: Very much of a "dark horse," but if named Secretary of Navy and given a national forum, his good qualities might be recognized. President Roosevelt might support him; and there is no reason to assume that Party Conservatives would object. Has standing as a fearless executive following his break-up of the Pendergast gang.

Senator Millard F. Tydings, Maryland: Has been mentioned for the Presidency as an anti-New Deal Democrat, and has given permission to the Calvert Club of Baltimore, a group of his partisans, to work in his behalf.

Other once-mentioned men, like Jesse H. Jones, head of R. F. C., Joseph P. Kennedy, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Attorney General Frank Murphy, Senator Harry F. Byrd, (D) of Virginia, Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson, are still in the background. But politics is chancy, and some sudden development might bring them or others into prominence.

This list omits many "favorite sons" because, while prominent locally, they are not serious national factors. In a different category, however, is Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California. Senator Downey has the support of Dr. Francis Townsend and his pension advocates, and under certain circumstances might be a formidable factor.

King Welcomes 200 Boys To Heather-Clad Balmoral

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALMORAL, Scotland—For the first time in his own heather-clad grounds of Balmoral King George VI is host this week Aug. 5-12 to his camp of 200 boys drawn equally from factories and the most exclusive schools.

This mingling of social classes in the free and friendly atmosphere of camp life is a very special occasion for the King. He himself, in shorts and open nect shirt, mixes freely and informally with the boys.

The idea of the camp was his own inspiration when Duke of York and he has played a leading part in its organization ever since. He has confided in his co-workers in this scheme that he spends all his days watching other people doing things, when he would so like to be doing things himself. Kingship has further restricted his activities; he no longer has the opportunity to play in the Wimbledon tennis championships or represent the Admirals against the Generals at golf. So he keeps a firm hold on the self-assumed responsibilities of running this summer camp.

From 1921-1929 it was held at New Romney, Kent and from 1931 to 1938 at Southwold, Suffolk. Only one year, for exceptional reasons, has the King omitted to spend time in camp with the boys.

How the Plan Originated

The idea of the camp sprang from a visit of a party of boys from a South Wales steel works to London in search of a football fixture. The Industrial Welfare Society, of which the Duke was an active President, was consulted.

It was suggested that much good would come of close contact between working lads and boys of Britain's most exclusive schools. A match was arranged between the young steel-works footballers and Westminster School, London. The Duke kicked off at the match, and was inspired with the idea of establishing this friendly meeting on a permanent basis. It is still talked of as the Duke of York's Camp.

Photographs and newreels have shown the King sitting in a semi-circle of boys, going through the motions of the song, "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," which the camp made so popular that it has become a dance performed in ballrooms all over Britain and in other countries.

In running the camp the King considers every detail of organization. He finances it and goes carefully into the accounts himself. Sometimes quite unexpectedly he drops in at the offices of the Society.

Discipline Kept at Minimum

The King instituted the idea of asking prominent persons—Cabinet ministers, headmasters, big industrialists, labor leaders, editors, and authors—to visit the camp. But when the King assembles the boys in a marquee for a little talk the distinguished visitors stay outside.

All members of the camp are guests of the King. He sees they are well entertained and well-fed. There is discipline but no "Verboten" notices, no drilling, no ordering about.

When the King arrives at camp he is surrounded by boys who cheer him and sing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Last year two or three policemen on the beach at Southwold looked rather out of it all. Nobody took much notice of them, so they appeared to pretend they had just sauntered down to the beach and were fortunate to be having a good view of the King. Perhaps they were marveling at the contrast between this scene and the appearance of a modern dictator among his people.

Already nearly 7,000 boys have enjoyed the comradeship of these camps.

In the early days there was a noticeable difference between the "public school" boys and those from the industrial areas. But that difference has gradually disappeared, both in respect of manner and appearance.

Mayor Promoting N. Y. Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—In an effort to stimulate interest in the New York World's Fair and to counteract unfavorable publicity widespread in the Middle West, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia will fly to Chicago tomorrow by way of Washington to deliver a luncheon address to the Federation of Advertising Clubs at the Sherman Hotel there.

The Mayor, who has added sponsorship of the Fair to his already innumerable other duties, has expressed concern that the Fair has not drawn larger crowds and holds that an address to influential men in Chicago will increase interest in the Exposition throughout the Middle West.

Meanwhile, the New York World's Fair Exhibitors Association, which, with the amusement zone concessionaires, had led the fight for a 50-cent admission fee good for any day in the week, has indicated it will not press the proposal, following the good attendance showing on last Saturday and Sunday when the week-end 50-cent admission price went into effect.

As guests of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, more than 100 farmers who have won agricultural championships were in the city today as Farm Week opened at the Fair. Exercises were held in the Court of Peace yesterday, while Paul V. McNutt, new Federal Security Administrator, addressed the farmers in a radiocast from Washington.

"For the first time in history we are making the general welfare of the workingman, the farmer, the aged, the handicapped, the youth, the child and the home a matter of real concern in national government," he said.

Meanwhile, an informal survey of more than three quarters of the visiting farmers failed to find a single one advocating a third term for President Roosevelt.

Hoover's 1940 Prediction: Republican Party Victory

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—Herbert Hoover predicts the 1940 campaign issue will be re-employment of 11,000,000 men.

Completing a fishing trip, he predicted victory for the Republican Party but declined comment on possible Presidential candidates.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Tiroleans Leaving Italy Must Renounce Citizenship

ROME, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Government introduced a bill in the Fascist Chamber yesterday requiring South Tiroleans of Italian citizenship, who elect to move into Germany, to renounce their citizenship before leaving.

Such renunciation would sever them completely from Italy, automatically exempting them from obligations of Italian military service.

The bill was presented by Premier Mussolini himself as Minister of the Interior.

Under the program for Italianizing the south Tirol 10,000 German citizens there must leave immediately.

Another 200,000 residents of Germanic blood, who acquired Italian citizenship through the treaty of St. Germain after the World War, have been given the choice of leaving or remaining.

Many of them fear, however, that if they stay in the South Tirol, which Italy acquired from the former Austro-Hungarian empire in the post-war settlements, they might eventually be moved to other parts of Italy.

It is to those of this second class who choose to leave that the measure introduced today would apply. Renunciation by the head of a family would extend also to his wife and minor children.

The ban on Germans in the South Tirol, explained officially as for "political and military reasons," later was extended to all foreigners in the border area but it was learned exceptions had been made for many Swiss property owners whose Government interceded.

Meanwhile despatches from Bolanzo, Southern Tirol say that natives of the South Tirol who have given proof of their allegiance to Italy and Fascism would be permitted to remain in the province despite the Italian-German agreement for removal of the German section of the population, according to the monthly review Aztesia Augusta.

The review said the agreement between Rome and Berlin had eliminated the South Tirol, which belonged to Austro-Hungary, but went to Italy after the World War, as a point of friction between the two governments.

ing better economic status, stand to lose more on the whole.

Arrival here of four Swiss refugees from the Tirol caused a stir. It was said that they were to be allowed to return in order to dispose of their belongings. The Swiss settled in the Bolzano Province number more than 250, while the French are said to number 18 and the British 2.

As to the causes for this Italian move the reason officially put forth in Rome is found hard to credit here; if it is a military necessity, it is argued that no delay would be granted, no exception tolerated. When therefore the French press insists that the Italian and German boundary on the Alps is to be strongly fortified such a statement does not seem here to be borne out by the facts. It is suggested, on the other hand, that Italy wants to expel all those who might witness the painful transfer to other parts of more than 200,000 Tirolese peasants.

It is also pointed out by several Swiss papers, in particular by La Suisse, that of late dissatisfaction has been loud in Germany and in Italy against criticisms of both "axis" powers published in the Swiss press. Neutrality, it is alleged in Germany and in Italy, should not be limited to the official position of the Government, but should shape also the attitude of all Swiss citizens. The Swiss consider such suggestions an infringement of Swiss independence.

The elimination of the German minority in the Italian Tirol is so important, apparently, to the two "axis" partners, that they would not be deterred from their plan by the prospect of turning Switzerland against neutrality and turning it to the side of the democracies.

Switzerland, however, will probably content itself with indemnities whenever the expulsion of its citizens from South Tirol cannot be avoided. This country might one day abandon its neutrality and come to an understanding with the democratic powers if totalitarian threats become too serious. But Switzerland would not do this before all hope of keeping peace seemed lost. And this is felt here not to be the case yet.

Swiss Protest to Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Italy's decision to expel Swiss citizens settled in South Tirol has strained somewhat this country's relations with Italy.

Most Swiss newspapers have been urging their Government to seek delays in carrying out the expulsion and to require indemnities.

The Tribune de Genève suggests retaliation against Italians settled in Swiss territory; but such a step appears unlikely for the present. Italians are more numerous in Switzerland than the Swiss in Italy, but the latter, hav-

Atlanta Housing Contract Is Let

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Contract for the first unit in Atlanta's new $18,000,000 housing project was let Aug. 1, by award of the contract for construction of Clark Howell Homes, on Luckie Street, to the Mion Construction Company, of Atlanta. The cost of constructing this unit will be $2,227,752. Of "row" house construction, the 62 buildings of the propect will house in the neighborhood of 630 families.

Ground is now practically clear, except for two houses, and work, which will begin in a few days, will be completed within one year. Interest attaches to the plan to make this unit of the "row" house type of construction. Originally imported from regions of concentrated workingmen's dwellings in Europe, this type of house has survived many years in both Philadelphia and Baltimore—in the case of the latter city, being recreated, even, following the large fire that destroyed so much of the residential section in 1904.

Irish Insurance Rate Rise Near

DUBLIN, Eire, Aug. 8 (CP)—Irish workers are faced with the prospect of paying higher contributions for lower rates of benefit under the State National Health Insurance scheme.

A London actuary, reporting on the finances of the scheme, stated the number of persons receiving sickness and disability benefits was out of all proportion to the number in England and Northern Ireland and finances were in a shaky condition. This was attributed to widespread "chiselling" and to the tendency of certifying medical officers to be lenient with applicants for benefits.

Dublin in Gay Attire for Annual Horse Show

Independent Newspapers, Dublin; © Irish Times

Parade of Military Teams

Prize Winner Receiving Rosette

Dublin Horse Show Puts World Affairs in Shade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Aug. 8 — Horses are holding the center of the stage here today and for the rest of the week when the curtain is up on the great event of the year—the Royal Dublin Horse Show.

Politics take a back seat; international affairs are left outside the jumping ring when teams of crack riders from Europe compete. In fact the Irish are all benevolence on horsey occasions. They still permit their favorite show to be named "Royal." When London held its big jumping show at Olympia recently the organizers received a communication from Irish Republican Leaders saying the event would not be interfered with seeing it was a horse show and proper recognition has been accorded the Sovereignty of Eire.

Visitors are here from many parts of the world. One resident of California for 20 years has never missed the Show. Close on the application of this hardy annual have come hundreds of others from abroad, from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and the Argentine.

Every inch of space in the three industrial halls has long since been allotted. Native Irish industry is well represented. For those who prefer to stroll about the enlarged grounds, there are lawns, provided with seats, and, on the great lawn, bands are to perform each day for several hours.

The President of the Royal Dublin Society for the current year is W. E. Wylie, former Judge of the Land Commission.

Gold Cups Awarded

Organized primarily as an exhibition of Irish industries and as a horse mart, the Show has in recent years become famed for its horse-jumping exhibitions. These were first introduced as tests for hunters offered for sale. Soon, however, they took on a sporting aspect and the Society threw them open to owners who desired to take part merely as a sporting event. Each day of the Show the jumping enclosures attract thousands of horse-lovers.

International Army Jumping Competitions were introduced in 1926 on the suggestion of Colonel Ziegler, of the Swiss army, who purchased in Ireland each year from 500 to 1,000 horses for the Swiss Government.

Conscious of the value which such competitions are to the Irish horse-breeding industry, the Aga Khan, popular Muhammadan leader of India, a great lover of horses which he has trained in Ireland, has presented valuable gold cups for the military jumping.

Military teams from Belgium, England, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, and, of course, the Irish Army, are competing this year.

Society Founded in 1731

The Royal Dublin Society, organizing body for the Horse Show, was founded in 1731 for aiding agriculture in Ireland. For more than 100 years it gave its attention exclusively to helping farmers and to fostering every form of industry that appeared to be suitable to the conditions of the country.

In 1861, the Society interested itself for the first time in horses. Classes for agricultural horses were added to the annual Agricultural show, held in the spring. In 1862, it was decided "to make the experiment of a show for horses only." This was also held in the spring. Two and a half years later the experiment was repeated and, in 1866, the first show for all classes of horses was held in the Society's grounds in Kildare Street. These grounds now constitute the lawn of Leinster House, in which the Irish Parliament meets.

Thereafter the show was held every year, and, in 1880, it had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to change the venue to Ballsbridge, where a plot of 15 acres had been acquired. Thus began the Dublin Horse Show which is now world famous, has carried the name of the Royal Dublin Society to the four corners of the earth, and has made Ireland and horses practically synonymous terms.

Until the outbreak of the World War, the show was held every year. Then, for four years, it could not be held. Resumed in 1919, it was carried out even during the period of the Anglo-Irish disturbances, and later when civil strife racked the land.

On more than one occasion during those troublous times, the show was held under the very muzzles of guns, but it was never interfered with, and it was never marred by a single untoward incident. With the coming of more peaceful times it made rapid progress and various additions were made to its extensive program.

Credit Starts Building Trend In Rural Midwest Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The ring of the hammer and the buzz of the saw will soon replace the put-put of the tractor as farmers, finished with the most pressing of their field work, swing into what promises to be the biggest fall and winter building season the Midwest agricultural area has seen in almost a decade.

Prospects of continued good income from crops and livestock, and the availability of plenty of credit for building purposes, coupled with a strong desire to improve rural living standards as represented by better housing have, in the opinion of agricultural authorities, caused farmers to make early plans for remodeling, repairing and improving of their homes, barns and other service buildings. New buildings and structures for the proper storage of grain and feed crops and efficient production of livestock and poultry also will be erected as needed.

Farmers Busy Building

In addition to the usually large number of building inquiries received from farmers, authorities point to the heavy borrowing of Government-insured funds for building purposes last year. According to the records of the Federal Housing Administration, more than 20,000 farmers borrowed approximately $10,000,000 to make property improvements, including the building of new homes.

Available records do not portray activities in rural districts as clearly as they picture what is happening in the cities, but the interest in building shown by farmers plus the optimism of building material retailers and manufacturers, is worthy of consideration. Then, too, there is the survey of the National Resources Committee, which says that it will require the annual construction of approximately 40,000 new homes for the next five years to take care of the probable increase in American farm families. This estimate is looked upon as being quite optimistic in some circles, but modernization of homes on a large scale is accepted as an actual fact.

Case Histories

When Jacob Bourney of Niles, Mich., decided to produce fluid milk, he was informed that his barn would have to meet sanitation regulations. This called for installation of plank and concrete floors, stanchions, painting the structure and other improvements. Finding he could obtain necessary financing, repayable in convenient installments over a period of years, Bourney decided to replace the eaves and downspouts on his home, shingle the sidewalls and paint the trim. He also insulated his poultry house and floored it with concrete, thus doing work he had been avoiding because of unfavorable economic conditions.

The usual problem attending a too small home were aggravated as the family of Harold P. Shields, Toledo, Ill., farmer, grew into manhood. Having purchased his 200-acre farm in three parcels and having negotiated a separate mortgage with each deal, it seemed like interest and payment dates were always falling due. He was unable to accumulate enough money to remedy the housing situation until he learned he could convert the three liens into a single, long-term, amortized mortgage, and, in addition, get enough extra money to remodel his home.

So he spent some $1,200 building an addition which consists of a living room, bedroom and kitchen, with a basement under the living room. The roof was repaired and the whole building was painted as was his barn.

"You can imagine how we womenfolks like the new home," said Alma Koepke, one of the six children. "Previously we lived almost entirely in the kitchen." All of which is fairly typical of the change taking place in rural districts when credit is available and reasonable.

Britain Concerned Over Scarcity of Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

258,000, compared with the peak of 485,000 in 1933, and that more workers are now in jobs than ever before in Britain. Unemployment now totals 1,256,000, whereof, Mr. Ernest Brown said, 700,000 probably represents the lowest possible statistical level in view of absences due to temporary incapacity and movement from job to job.

Mr. Brown added that while the Government is concerned with the future it is "more concerned with problems involved in what is called by economists full employment."

This attitude is somewhat resented by labor. Not merely is it considered shortsighted, but it appears to labor to leave unskilled or unfit jobless "out in cold." It is no coincidence that at this time trade unions have opened a campaign to make the Government change its methods of dealing with the employment problem.

The Trades Unions ask: "After rearmament, what?" They claim that the Government has no plan for dealing with slumps, or even for attacking the unemployment problem as a whole, and that, despite better statistics, the problem is just as urgent as it ever was.

Planning Board

Foremost in the Trade Union campaign is the demand for a National Planning Board to survey national resources and the employment needs of various industries.

A memorandum from the Trades Union Congress, central organization of 4,500,000 unionists, setting out the Labor view, has been submitted to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister, and also to a number of Government departments.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has also met the Prime Minister personally to discuss with him proposals which unions have put forward for dealing with the problem of unemployment.

The proposals were framed in accordance with the instructions of the Blackpool National Congress, which passed a resolution deploring the "failure of the Government to prepare for an approaching trade depression," and urging that a National Planning Board should be set up to survey the resources of the country and frame measures for developing them adequately.

The memorandum submitted to the Government proposed that an organization closely associated with the Government should be charged with the continuous functions of making a careful and detailed investigation of the unemployment situation in all its aspects, and of drawing up and submitting practical proposals for dealing with the situation as revealed by its investigations.

It was suggested that the body should be composed of people with wide practical experience (industrial and commercial) and should be provided with an adequate staff.

The organization, the T. U. C. declares, should work in close consultation and conjunction with representatives of employers and employed, and should be given wide power to call witnesses, and demand the production of necessary documents.

In addition to the duty of making specific proposals for separate industries on the basis of its investigations and in relation to a general policy, the office would, according to the plan, also be given the responsibility for ensuring that such of its proposals as are properly approved are effectively applied.

The memorandum declares that with regard to slumps the Government has no positive proposals or policy, and adds: "It is, indeed, seriously to be doubted if the attitude adopted by the Government, under the influence of Treasury considerations, during the course of the last slump would permit even of the consideration, much less the formulation and prosecution, of schemes of public works development or other measures designed to alleviate the effect, or shorten the periods of the existence, of a slump."

The opinion is expressed that insufficient attention has been given to the study of unemployment with a view to discovering the most effective remedies, which should be those properly related to causes, and to the situation as a whole.

Wilbur Wright's 'Landlord' Pilots Plane for First Time

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. William J. Tate, in whose front yard at Kitty Hawk, N. C., Wilbur Wright assembled a glider in 1900 for tests that led to the first successful airplane flight, piloted a plane himself for the first time Aug. 7.

Soon after arriving by air from Raleigh, N. C., the Lighthouse Service employee went up again with an instructor and took the "stick" for a while. Here to dedicate a new aviation instruction exhibit at the Museum of Science and Industry, Captain Tate said his duties kept him from attending the Wright brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk. He made his first flight in 1917 and later became the first Lighthouse Service employee to inspect aids to navigation by airplane.

Army Camp Fails To Disturb 'Biddie'

MANASSAS, Va. (AP)—A plump Plymouth Rock hen started a nest on this Civil War battleground where 23,000 troops are getting ready for Army maneuvers.

Without disturbing the first egg "Biddie" had laid, an officer's tent was pitched on each side of it. Every morning, with a Colonel and a Captain for an audience, the hen returns and lays another egg. Five are in it now.

Reuters: Pigeon Post Once, Great News Agency Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—From pigeon post to world famed international news agency is the story of Reuters, which has just moved into its own new offices equipped with every modern device, and specially built to allow it to work side by side with Press Association — British home news agency.

Set back from the road and tapering from the sixth floor upwards the new Reuter building neither dwarfs nor shades the surrounding offices or street. It is designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, and stands in Fleet Street, heart of British newspaperdom.

The Reuter coat of arms is above the door, and high up is the golden six foot statue of the "Herald," an angel astride a globe publishing news to the world.

By radio, telephone, and cable world news pours day and night into this vast clearing house to be sorted, shaped into interesting "stories," and re-transmitted to every country—a service costing over £6,000,000, a year.

To aid Reuters and Press Association in maintaining this service, the most modern apparatus for collecting and transmitting news has been installed.

Telecord apparatus which records telephone calls from correspondents—Reuters have 3,000 in all—and a self-directing pneumatic tube system are two of the newest innovations.

There is an internal automatic telephone exchange with 160 external lines, and direct communication with the London international telephone exchange.

At the top of the building are bedrooms for members of the staff who have to work very late, and a canteen which serves hot meals from 8 a. m. to 4 a. m.—20 hours a day. In the basement is a bomb proof shelter.

Reuters began when a German bank clerk, Julius Reuter, noticing that the transmission of Paris stock market prices were delayed by a gap in the telegraph between Brussels and Aix-la-Chapelle, started a pigeon post between the two towns.

His venture proved successful, but the completion of the through Paris-Berlin telegraph line ruined his business. Julius returned to London. He became nationalized, started a commercial service, and turned his attention to news. In those days newspapers could not afford to use telegrams which cost 12s. for 50 miles. However, Julius realized that if newspapers would each contribute something to the collection and distribution of news a quick telegraphic service could be maintained.

The idea was successful. The fame which came to the Reuters agency during the American Civil and Franco-Prussian wars was increased by the two day "scoop" (ahead even of the British Government) of news of the relief of Mafeking from the Boers in 1900.

From the very first Julius insisted that all news transmitted should be absolutely accurate. Today Reuters proudly maintain that they have kept up this standard, and assert they have done it so well that the Chinese use the word "Reuter" as a synonym for truth.

When Julius retired as the Baron de Reuter, he was succeeded by his son.

Once a joint stock company, with publicly owned shares, Reuters was reorganized as a private trust by its present day chairman, Sir Roderick Jones, at the beginning of the war, in order to stop it falling into anti-Ally hands. Now it is owned by the provincial newspapers of the United Kingdom.

48-Hour Road-Transport Week Is Urged by Tobin at Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A 48-hour week for the road transport industry, with higher weekly limits for subsidiary work and for work frequently interrupted by periods of mere attendance, was adopted recently in a convention by the International Labor Office.

The measure also authorized competent authorities to exempt workers engaged in certain categories of work, as for instance in forestry or agricultural undertakings.

Daniel J. Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in a plea for adoption of the Convention told the Conference that with the exception of three or four industries such as the steel industry, road transport employed more men, directly and indirectly, in the United States than any other line of work. He placed the number of trucks in operation there as 5,000,000, and said that at least $2,500,000,000 had been invested in their manufacture and operation.

Mr. Tobin based his plea for the Convention largely on humanitarian grounds. He stressed the number of road accidents resulting each year from tired drivers falling asleep at the wheel, and said that from the point of view of road safety the Conference should give the Convention its full support.

Four Recommendations designed to supplement the Convention were also adopted by the Conference. One urges Governments to require the use of control books for workers engaged in road transport. Another deals with night work in road transport, and the determination of the classes of workers to be authorized to perform such work. The third deals with methods of regulating hours of work in the industry, and the fourth concerns rest periods for professional drivers of private vehicles.

Clan of MacNeil Plan to Restore Kisimul Castle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Restoration of Kisimul Castle on Barra Island off the northwest coast of Scotland, clan stronghold of the MacNeils, is now proceeding apace thanks to the energy and interest of the present MacNeil of Barra, New York architect, and chief of the clan.

Kisimul, which according to tradition was first built in 1035 is one of the most ancient and picturesque castles in Scotland. It stands on a sheltered bay on an islet just its own size, the enclosing wall rising sheer from the sea at high tide. Grouped round a courtyard are the remains of seven buildings. The castle was in a good state of repair till 1790 when a fire destroyed floors and roofing. After its desertion part of it was removed as ship ballast or for other buildings but the walls remained intact.

Two years ago MacNeil of Barra acquired the lost clan lands and with the active co-operation of his wife set about the accomplishment of a long cherished scheme for the restoration of the castle as a permanent clan home and memorial. His first step was the founding of the Clan MacNeil Foundation with Scottish and American members. Sufficient funds were collected to make a start and restoration supervised by himself was begun. Last year most of the money spent on the work was raised by clansmen in the United States. It is hoped to raise the remainder at home and abroad.

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Glengarriff: From Glen to Mountain

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Glengarriff, Co. Cork, Eire

Whatever the time of year the traveler in Kerry and Cork will find beauty. There is grandeur of scenery in the mountains and rugged coasts; and there is intimate charm in the little villages where big black kettles steam and blacker pots simmer by glowing peat fires on the hearths of whitewashed stone cottages.

It is from Cork, or its adjacent port of Cobh (Queenstown) that most tourists will begin their visit to southern Ireland. Unlike most Irish ports, which look toward England or Scotland, Cobh is the Irish gateway to America.

From Macroom the road leads through the imposing Pass of Keim-an-eigh, a deep ravine overhung by lofty cliffs, to that acme of Irish loveliness, Bantry Bay. There is about Bantry Bay and its smaller inlet, Glengarriff Bay, something of the satiny quality that distinguishes the Italian Lakes. The water itself is never quite the same but changes from deepest blue to a shimmering pearl gray, then to flashing silver and back to pale blue flecked with white. It often has an irridescent, lagoon-like quality generally associated with the South Seas.

The elusive charm and beauty of the Bay is not due primarily to the water itself, however. It is like some precious jewel enhanced by a perfect setting. Surrounding it on three sides, in fact almost completely enclosing it, are the misty blue mountains of Kerry and West Cork, those softly wild and irregular hills which, without being really high or oppressive, manage to give an impression of rugged grandeur.

Equally important in the design are the minute fields of greenest grass that wander down from the tallest hilltops to the very brink of the Bay. These multishaped fields, broken sometimes by hedgerows, sometiems by low stone walls, are sprinkled with rocks and boulders, some small, some gigantic and impending. The effect is to give a certain essential roughness or character to the scene, like strong, masterly brush strokes in a painting.

On a market day, Bantry square is a rare spectacle. The air resounds with the "song" of the "Irish Nightingale," the irresistibly comic yet sympathetic little donkeys of Eire. All round the square the long-eared beasties, hardly more than waist-high, stand hitched to the bright—or more often faded and dusty—orange carts, their two wheels taller than the donkey between the shafts. Sitting on the cart or standing beside it like a dark charcoal smudge against the pastel shade of the plaster houses in the background, black-shawled Irish peasant women indifferently offer piles of cabbages, turnips, and potatoes for sale. Their faces are wrinkled and weathered, but always they greet you with that transfiguring smile of Ireland! "When Irish Eyes are Smiling" is no mere song, but a radiant fact.

From Bantry the road to Glengarriff circles around the end of the Bay in what would elsewhere be a famed "corniche," a scenic highway which at every turn gives a new and more breathlessly beautiful view of the silver-blue water, the soft green islets, the distant hills, the near-by fields with their huge red fuscia hedges.

As the name indicates, Glengarriff is a glen or valley, rugged, but luxuriously wooded, with sparkling streams that wander through meadows and groves, tumble splashing over great boulders and creep silently across broad peat bogs. To look down upon it from the hills that encircle and protect it is to see it as a cluster of green beauty. But to walk in it, to get to know the roads where only donkey carts pass to spotless white cottages nestled in cosy nooks or perched on rocky ledges, to climb its gentle slopes and explore its woods—this is to bathe in true Irish beauty.

And for those who can tear themselves away from the tenacious charm of this intimately lovely little world, there is the road up the mountain, encircling the Glen and rising slowly until it overlooks the Bay, then suddenly plunges into a long tunnel, to emerge into another different yet equally entrancing world, the world of the mountain Kingdom of Kerry.

Follow this road far enough (if you can get past the enticing tweed warehouses along the way) and you will come to Killarney. Turn off to the left and you will revel in matchless scenery along the Kenmare River to Valencia Island, westernmost point of Europe. Leave it and turn to the right and you will have the whole South Coast with its picturesque fishing villages to delight you. Truly, this little corner of Eire is an inexaustable source of wonder which opens a fresh page of interest for the tourist at every turn.

Way Opened for Air Pilots To Practice Glider Flying

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In thinking of Air Power and of the American General Headquarters Air Force, the United States must avoid the pitfall that airplanes alone, either in numbers or in quality, are the measures of air power, according to the Air Corps News Letter in its thirtieth anniversary number. The letter notes three essential components:

The airplane.

Trained combat crews.

Air bases with service personnel to support the combat units.

Comment is made that unless these three elements are present in proper proportions, we do not have true air power, the number of trained combat units which can operate effectively being the real measure.

Last week saw the Army Air Corps begin to put the second part of its program—trained combat crews—into action. At a dozen or more flying schools selected by the Government because of their excellent training methods, candidates for the Army Air Corps lined up.

After a three months' course, those candidates who have successfully passed the civilian flying school course will then be transferred to Randolph Field, Texas, the primary training field of the Air Corps. Those who pass the Randolph course will go to Kelly Field, Texas, for advanced training; and if they pass, they will receive their coveted "wings," emblem of their rank as qualified Air Corps pilots.

Glider Rules Eased

Gliding, the "yachtsmanship" of the air, provides such a good basic knowledge of the air currents and how to use them, that those with glider training usually learn to fly powered planes in about one third of the time it takes the uninitiated.

However, those who have begun flying with power acquire a good basic knowledge. In recognition of this, and to make it easier for pilots to acquire glider certificates, the Civil Aeronautics Authority recently modified its regulations. Instead of the 100 glider flights now required before examination and flight test, a candidate holding a airplane pilot certificate may qualify for examination after 25 glider flights, or after five hours of gliding-soaring time.

Greve Race Develops

Worth watching in the coming National Air Races at Cleveland, Sept. 2, 3 and 4, will be the contest between Art Chester and Tony Le Vier in the 200-mile Greve Trophy Race.

Last year Art and Tony chased each other around the pylons at Cleveland, with Tony finally taking the race after being clocked at 250.88 miles an hour, a mere six-second lead in 47 minutes of bunched flying such as to thrill a National Air Race crowd. Winner takes $12,000 as prize money in this race, runner-up, $5,000. That's why Art Chester hopes to reverse the prize money standings this year.

There's always the chance, however, that another pilot may sneak up from behind and carry off the prize. There is a Folkerts ship recently test-hopped at 320 miles an hour, and a new Keith-Rider design that may upset their plans. The elements of a fine Greve race are already present.

Ohioans Collecting Sales Tax Stamps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Buyers collect cancelled sales tax receipts in Ohio just as some folks collect soap wrappers, in order to get the premium offered, reports the National Association of State Auditors here.

Result is that Ohio tax returns are mounting. Increase of $3,000,000 in the January-to-June period this year is attributed in part at least to a bonus system for sales tax payers established by the legislature in February.

The State offers consumers $3.00 back on every pile of cancelled receipts amounting to $100. This encourages them to ask for the cancelled stamps which, under the Ohio sales tax law of 1934, retailers are required to give to those who pay the tax. And when consumers make certain they get the receipts, retailers are certain to turn over their tax money to the State, since they have to pay out the money to get the stamps.

Charitable institutions and churches are reported to be encouraging people to save the cancelled stamps for them, and this helps along the scheme for bringing full return from the sales tax into the State's treasury.

Oregon City Gets Bonneville Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASCADE LOCKS, Ore.—This city has become officially the first permanent customer of Bonneville power. The City recently completed necessary details concerning the purchase of Government-owned energy and cut into Bonneville transmission lines.

One requirement cities must meet before obtaining Bonneville power is to construct and maintain a distribution system into which can be fed energy generated at the dam. Cascade Locks met this requisite by floating a bond issue of $79,000, of which sum the City used $44,000 to purchase the existing distribution system of the West Coast Power Company. The bond issue bears 4¼ per cent interest and will be paid from revenue of the municipal power system.

In addition to the distribution system within City limits, the purchase also gave the City title to 25 miles of transmission lines along the Columbia Highway from a point 10 miles west of Bonneville to a point 10 miles east of the City. More than 500 customers are receiving service through the system at present and plans are being completed to extend the system to portions of the territory power.

Trailer Population: Jobs For the Census Takers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau has a new problem—tracking down those who live in trailers.

The problem will arise during a practice census to be conducted in preparation for the national census of 1940. During this trial job, which will cover St. Joseph and Marshall counties, Indiana, beginning August 15, the bureau will tackle for the first time enumeration of trailer dwellers, who have increased a hundredfold since 1930.

Lightkeeper Remains a Hero Despite Buoys and Beacons

Just 150 years ago, the United States took over the 12 lighthouses which English colonies had maintained along the dangerous Atlantic coast. Since then, the Lighthouse Service has become big business —113 high-powered lights, 30 lightships, 133 radiobeacons, 1,722 fog signals, 15,524 buoys to tend—with millions of lives and great fortunes in property dependent on it for safe passage into American ports.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The modern skipper guided into port by mechanical marvels of the age of power, still puts his trust in the lighthouse keeper when a blow comes up or fog blankets the sea.

And the tradition of these lonely watchmen of the deep—that the lights must glow and the foghorn bellow whatever the fate of the man in the tower—will not die for yet a while.

Ship captains who look to the buoys by day and the lights by night for safe guidance on their course have been taught new tricks. While 200 miles at sea, a captain now can chart his course on the "dee-didi-dee-didi-dee" of radio beacons. Close in, he may follow a lighted channel where not a single man stands by to keep the beacons turning.

Brass Voices

But when fog comes down, he knows there are men behind the brass voices that come to him out of the dark. "Nobody yet has discovered a machine to turn on the foghorns automatically the minute the air gets thick," a Coast Guard official explained. "No, you can never completely do away with your lighthouse keeper, so far as we can see."

And when great storms break over hidden shoals, only a hard-working lightship crew can hold a warning light in place to keep passing ships off the rocks.

The ranks of the lighthouse keepers, a solitary breed of men whose homes sit on wave-pummeled crags along the coasts, have dwindled. But from one to four men still labor day and night in each of the 520 lighthouse stations. Others make the rounds of small lights on rivers and bays in open boats.

A total of 5,200 men are assigned to the job of keeping the ship lanes safe along the coasts of America and around her offshore islands. Recently they were merged with the lifesaving units and the "revenue cutter" crews.

The new aids to navigation that sprung from discoveries in electricity and in radio have changed the Lighthouse Service. But its backbone still is the man who braves all kinds of weather keeping his vigil in the lighthouse or aboard the lightship.

The radio-beacon was tried first as an answer to one of the oldest problems of the sea—how to penetrate the thick blanket of fog with lights to be seen or sounds to be heard on shipboard. It functions now to guide into safe harbor the mariners far out to sea.

Complete Isolation

It's a dreary life in the remote "stag stations"—like the lighthouse off Alaska where four men work in complete isolation for three years at a stretch—but the service abounds with stories of heroism. There are dozens of stories of lightkeepers braving great storms in open boats to rescue drowning seamen. Equal heroism is reported "in line of duty."

Lightships, anchored to the most dangerous shoals of the coast, face constant danger in the great storms. At all costs, they must remain on their station.

Around the families that grow up in the more habitable lighthouses romantic legends arise. Stories like that of "the waving girl of the Savannah River"—the sister of the lightkeeper on Elba Island who, for many years, greeted each passing vessel, waving a flag by day and a lantern by night. And the son whose sole ambition was to succeed his father as keeper of the light; he got the job at 60 when his father passed on.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Grace Hyman Hutchins and Rebecca Thomson Dumphy, Interior Decorators. Nyholm & Lincoln Photos

Rooms in Rothwell Sheriff's House at Locust Valley, L. I., Showing Modern Taste in Groupings of Traditional Furniture

Among those who are strongly attached to traditional styles, there is a growing inclination to give furnishings of each room some definite departures from strict uniformity in period. There are good reasons for this course. It avoids the ready-made appearance which suggests hasty buying, and a lack of individual taste which feels safe only in following accepted practice. Instead, deviations are evidence of personal decisions and of broad appreciation of the admirable in decorative art, whatever its century or generation.

The library shown is an interesting example of the mellowing and enlivening effect of contemporary attitude in working out a plan which on the whole is more of the early 1800's than of the 1930's. Here the walls are butternut wood, its range of browns matched in those of the rug, which runs to white. Walnut is the prevailing furniture wood, the arm chair covered in tan and ecru, and the sofa (not shown) in beige and soft yellow. The tole serving tray is in sepia and gold, standing on a table finished in old ivory.

Plain walls and carpet, and the easy chairs are outstanding modern elements of an interior in which 18th century furnishings otherwise dominate. This parlor in the same house has walls painted celadon-blue, curtains are sky blue; woodwork is painted white and the carpet is eggplant chenille. Eggplant, green-blue, white and lacquer red, are colors of the chintz cover of one arm chair; the other is covered with ivory-white ribbed velour. The table at lower left stands by a sofa covered with pale, golden-yellow satin.

While there is marked modern taste noticed in this room, the furniture seen as a whole relates strongly to Chippendale's time. Pictures do also, and their manner of hanging and balance hold some of the stiffness and conventionality we associate with the same generation. Yet, all this is offset by plain walls and floor which are of the present, and by the emphatic modernity of the white easy chair. In the arrangement of both these rooms, the decorators mingled past and present tastes, contributing modern animation to traditional groups.

Exhibitions in New England

Examples of the finest molded and blown glass made in the famous Sandwich works during the 1800's is being shown at the loan exhibition of the Sandwich Historical Society through Aug. 13th, from 1 to 5 p. m. daily. Ruth Webb Lee has loaned a large and representative selection of the molded sort. An important blown group contains pieces shaped by the master workman, Nicholas Lutz. Venetian in character and of notable individuality, the work of this Swiss expert is outstanding among Sandwich products.

Some weeks ago the series of summer exhibitions planned by seven New England museums was announced in our columns, and now the variety and merit of the showings lead us to call them again to the attention of readers.

Arranged for the special benefit of New York World's Fair visitors from all United States and foreign countries, these exhibitions offer still greater opportunities to New Englanders, who may conveniently plan to visit several or all of them during summer week ends.

Starred as of eminent or unprecedented importance in their fields, are the Yale showing of New England silverware; the prints at Worcester; three centuries of architecture at Providence. A list of the seven exhibitions follows, with closing dates.

Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover; "Contemporary New England Water Colors"; closes Sept. 17.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; "Paintings, Drawings and Prints from Private Collections in New England"; Sept. 10.

Institute of Modern Art, Boston; "Contemporary New England Oils"; Sept. 4.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge; "New England Genre"; Sept. 5.

Yale Gallery of Fine Arts, New Haven; "New England Silversmiths"; Sept. 10.

Rhode Island School of Design, Providence; "Architecture of Rhode Island, 1650-1939"; Oct. 27.

Worcester Art Museum, in collaboration with American Antiquarian Society; "Early New England Printmakers"; Dec. 31.

Zorn Museum Opened in Mora

By Holger Lundbergh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mora, Dalecarlia

A rich and comprehensive permanent collection of the works of Anders Zorn, Sweden's famous etcher, painter, and sculptor, was opened on June 15 in this provincial town where he was born, and where he lived and worked for so many years. It is effectively displayed in a handsome two-story brick building with a hip roof, designed by Prof. Ragnar Ostberg, architect of the Stockholm Town Hall. Upon the passing of Zorn's widow, the museum, as well as the near-by Zorn nome and studio will become the property of the Swedish Government.

The section devoted to Zorn's own works comprises hundreds of etchings, almost one hundred oil paintings and scores of water colors, pencil and pastel sketches, and drawings in ink. Of the many pieces of sculpture in wood, clay, plaster, bronze, and stone, the small and fragile statuettes, which Zorn carved from birch wood with patience and infinite skill, probably are the most facinating and lovely.

A Versatile Genius

In all, this section offers a vivid, almost breath-taking, panorama of Zorn's many-faceted art. It extends from his first pale and exquisite water colors of the Stockholm archipelago, to his gay and burning Spanish and African croquis, his nudes, his smart parade portraits in oil of American dollar-princesses, and his unforgettable pictures of Dalecarlian blacksmiths, watchmakers, and village fiddlers.

Another section reveals Zorn as the collector of antique paintings, curios, jewelry, lamps, old picture frames, snuff boxes, and ornamented tankards. These he acquired with taste and shrewdness on his many foreign journeys. It is not generally known that Zorn always visited the pawnshops when he arrived in a strange city. It was his contention, amply born out by the value and beauty of the trinkets he purchased, that priceless objects often could be found behind cobwebbed windows in many narrow, winding lanes.

A Home's Social Center

In its personal intimacy, the most interesting portion of the museum is a faithful reconstruction of Zorn's studio in Stockholm, which for many years was the meeting place of international celebrities in the realms of art, finance, and society. It remains exactly as the artist had furnished and decorated it. On the walls hang valuable tapestries, among them four Gobelins by Fournet, and paintings by Velasquez, El Greco, and other old masters. Strongly colored mediaeval glass is fitted in the windows. The suite consists of three rooms, representing the original in such minute detail that the visitor feels convinced of being in Zorn's own luxurious Stockholm quarters rather than in a museum.

In addition to these departments, there is a large hall filled with various works of art presented to Zorn by his painter and sculptor friends. The museum also contains a rich collection of Dalecarlian peasant art, and in the attic will be hung a number of ancient native textiles. Purposely, this section is not equipped with windows, so that the strong daylight cannot injure the fragile cloth. The museum, a triumph in taste and organization, is in charge of curator Professor Gerda Boethius, who to the greatest extent is responsible for the superb hanging and arrangement of the wonderful collections.

A Fire Company's Pitcher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There was a time when Boston's firemen delighted to receive as pay, a "Six Gallon" Pitcher. But that was long before the era of horse drawn fire-engines, when young men of the city were volunteer firemen, with dinners and gifts tendered them in lieu of money, and such a Big Pitcher could serve an entire company.

It was in 1817 that Jonathan Loring presented to the Company, "Rapid No. 13," such a Big Pitcher and which has come down as was customary through the women of the Loring family. Today it graces the mantel in one of Boston's suburban homes.

Born in Boston in 1768, Jonathan Loring became a prominent figure on Beacon Hill and lived at 40 Pinckney Street (old number). As Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Overseer of the Poor, member of the Common Council, and of the Legislature, he was well acquainted with the firemen of his district, the volunteers of Rapid No. 13, and as a friendly gesture presented this Big Pitcher to them. It was no sudden impulse, for Jonathan Loring sent the design for it to London where it was made to his order, with decoration pictorially recording the fire-fighting methods of a century and more ago.

The medallion on the front shows Rapid No. 13 in action. At the sides of it is conventionalized scroll work of leaves, with grappling hooks and water buckets, while a spread eagle above holds in his talons the legend: Federal Fire Department. Beneath the medallion is inscribed "Rapid No. 13, Nathaniel Hammond, Master." Around the top is a frieze of grapes and vine leaves.

The designs are in blended maroon and green on a cream ground, the grapes a softer coloring than the deep shade of the nose and edge, while resplendent tulips and roses bloom on the opposite side from the medallion.

The focal point of this interesting gift is the medallion portraying the fire company in action, putting out a fire. A single fireman is turning the hose upon flames pouring from upper windows, as he stands upon what looks like a little house, but is in reality the middle of the engine. Men of the company are pumping in the manner of the railway hand car, while others are bringing up a fresh supply to replenish the tanks, or hurrying from the house with firebags containing small articles. A piece of furniture is being salvaged, while in the background is what may be Boston's Tri-Mountain.

After "Rapid No. 13" disbanded in 1827, the Big Pitcher was returned, along with an appreciative letter, to Jonathan Loring. In the years that followed it became the tradition in the Loring family, for every new baby to be placed for a moment within that Big Pitcher, just to show up its size. It's present owner admitted to the writer that she, too, had once been placed within that gallant Big Pitcher of Rapid No. 13, although its top diameter is five inches.

M. F. K.

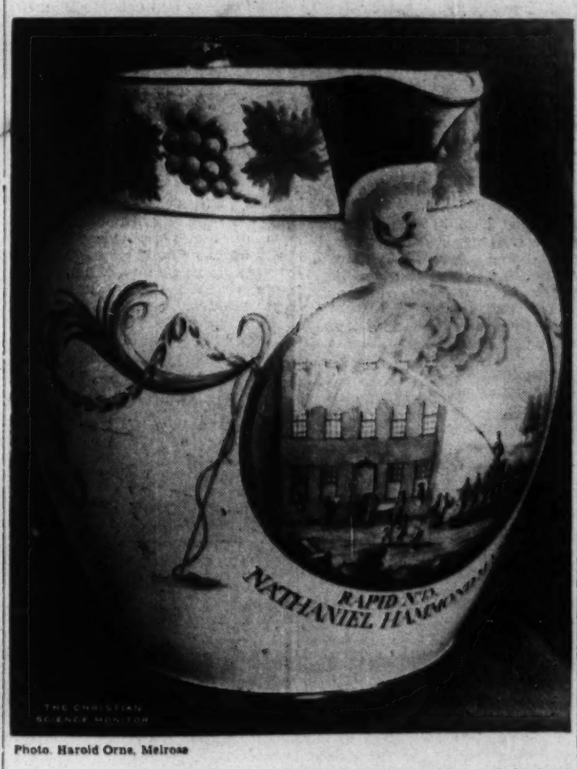

Photo. Harold Orne, Melrose

The Beacon Hill Bostonian who presented this pitcher, 15 inches high, to the neighborhood volunteer fire company in 1817, must have felt sure that his home would have the best of attention in case of need. When the company disbanded, ten years later, the gift was graciously returned to the donor, Jonathan Loring. Since then it has remained in the possession of his descendants, and is at present in a Boston suburban home.

To Fill Cracks In Plaster

Before painting a plastered wall which is cracked, the cracks must first be repaired. With a stiff brush or whisk broom brush out all loose plaster and if the edges are crumbly, these should be trimmed away with a sharp tool. To anchor the patch, dovetail the crack. In other words, have the width of the crack at the opening smaller than the inner part.

Mix plaster of Paris with cold water to a thick paste, adding a few drops of vinegar to prevent too rapid hardening, and press this mixture into the cracks with a putty knife. Level off and trowel to a smooth surface. Mix the plaster of Paris in small quantities at a time as it solidifies very quickly.

The plaster surrounding the cracks should be well moistened with water before the filler is applied.

In a few more weeks summer will be over, and autumn—threshold of winter—will be with us. What of the long months of cold weather that follow? Then is the time that our home heating equipment must be at maximum efficiency to keep us comfortable—to make winter a season of good cheer.

Is your home heating plant adequate? Is it efficient? Is it economical in operation? If it is not all these, you can benefit by having a qualified heating expert put your heating plant in shape to meet any winter requirements.

Many such experts—one of them, probably, in your city—advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Do You Know the History of Your Own Region, Its Landmarks?

Local Research in Historical and Social Fields Makes a Fine Family Project, Educational Too

By Haydn S. Pearson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We are beginning to learn that vacations spent near home can be fun, too. Of course, it is thrilling to cross the ocean, go to the Canadian rockies, or to our southwestern states! Travel is an experience to which we all look forward, and a worthy objective for which to save our nickels and dimes.

Historical research! Vacation time avocation! Perhaps when you think of historical research you envision a group of archeologists carefully digging in the ruins of a famous, ancient city; or a group of scholarly professors scrutinizing the historical documents of centuries ago.

Within a Few Miles of You

But the chances are that within a few miles of where you are reading this, there are all kinds of interesting historical associations, legends, old buildings, scenes of important events, and elderly, kindly people who will be glad to tell you the fascinating way of life that people lived a hundred years ago, or more—as related to them by their parents and grandparents.

It's hard for boys and girls today—and some grown-ups—to realize the changes that have taken place in the last forty years. The writer (not quite forty, but almost!) can remember vividly the scenes of the year 1908. Few automobiles, no radios, few homes with electricity, the street lamps lighted by a man who filled them with kerosene and started them going about four o'clock in the afternoon, summer, and winter. Life on a farm was almost self-sufficient. The year 1900, we may fairly say, marked the end of one era, and the beginning of another.

Historical research is grand fun, and we have done several things in connection with it. First of all, we talked with the village librarian, the one-time postmistress (who was appointed to her position in 1869) and several other elderly people. They told us some of the stories of our part of Bristol county; they told where some of the oldest houses were located. We visited some of the historical societies within a day's drive, and spent happy hours inspecting the collections of materials that told us how the pioneers lived in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as they established new homes in what was then a wilderness.

Another happy phase of our "expeditions" was the beginning of collections of historical objects. You may say, "Oh, but I can't really afford it. Antiques are so very expensive today!" Will you believe me if I say that I have a collection started of the old-fashioned iron cooking kettles they used on the first iron stoves and in the fireplaces—and, that of the five now hanging from the rafters in the woodshed the cost was exactly 40 cents! You see, we go to the auctions that are held around the country; we visit the places where they have second-hand furniture for sale. There are always books, chests, old cups and saucers—all sorts of things connected with history. A man I know is making a collection of old-time cow bells! We have started a collection of the school books used a century or more ago.

Step Back A Century or Two

Sometimes history in a school book may seem a bit prosaic to you! But when you own something that people used a century or two ago, history seems a very much alive subject. It doesn't need to be something connected with a far-off country. There's history right at home—all around us. If you'll try it, you'll find that historical research at home will add zest and pleasure to your life.

Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Mr. Chips Returns to Brookfield With a Most Intelligent Wife—and Things Are Different

In the film version of this favorite by James Hilton, Robert Donat and Greer Garson carry the adult parts shown here, while the English schoolboys give one a satisfying school atmosphere. Most of us can look back to some teacher who has meant much in our lives, and most of us, looking back, find that school days are treasured. Perhaps this is an important reason why the motion picture of "Goodbye Mr. Chips," well presented, and faithful in spirit to Mr. Hilton's inspired little book, is to many of us an outstanding film event of the present year. It should be of special interest to teachers, —or, in fact, anyone working with children.

A Dance of the Atoms

A Physicochemical Ballet in the Modern Manner

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever been to a physicochemical ballet? In this advanced age of modern plastics, stratosphere, and clipper planes, the physical sciences feel they cannot lag behind, even when it comes to the ballet. At least, when the Maryland Section of the American Chemical Society staged for its guests in Baltimore this year, what might have been called a dance treatise on "streamlined chemical education," one could not but wonder if occasional dramatization of this sort in the classroom might not help more students to realize what a thrilling subject they are studying.

As I look back upon my early training in things atomic and reflect on the wordiness of many present-day textbooks, I believe the now-retired professor who taught me that atoms were cold, hard affairs something like billiard balls, might have learned a great deal from such a ballet.

The Curtain Rises

After a brief overture, the curtain rose to disclose a chemist in his laboratory. It was late evening and he was about to conduct an experiment for which he had been preparing many months, namely, the synthesis of radio-active benzene from acetylene under the influence of neutrons from an electro-static generator or atom-smasher. On the stage were two large spheres that identified the generator as a Van de Graaff type. On center stage was the laboratory desk and above it, complicated instrument panels. On the right were rows of tanks for the storage of hydrogen, oxygen, and other gases.

While the first phrases of the dance theme are heard from the orchestra (the music was based wherever possible on the frequencies of the vibrations present in real molecules, their optical frequencies being transposed to the audible range by dividing them by the velocity of light), the youthful experimenter throws his switch and the experiment begins. Then comes a series of blinding flashes and he staggers back. Something is out of order. He makes adjustments, and tries again, but in vain. Despairing, he turns off the apparatus and reclines at his desk.

With the clock striking midnight, shadowy forms dance in, atoms of compressed gases stealing forth from the containers. They perform on the stage what the chemist tried to have them accomplish by neutron bombardment. First were the hydrogens, clothed in brilliant red, tripping through a gay waltz expressive of their joy at escape from the harsh gas laws that usually confine them.

Then in came two black dancers, carbon atoms, that quickly seized upon four hydrogen atoms each to form hydrocarbons. With kinetic freedom gone, the hydrogens danced in close affinity around carbon to typify methane gas. Infra-red light was then substituted for ordinary visible light, and the stage glowed with a rosy hue from treatment with salts sensitive to these radiations.

Four more carbons entered and joined the groups. As the two molecules or groups of atoms became aware of their gaseous nature, the atoms executed nuclear spins as the fast throbbing chords of the ethylene and acetylene dance were heard. As tempo reached the climax, a new atom in lustrous metallic garb (the catalyst) entered. Under her influence the acetylene molecules rearrange and joining bonds, form the desired benzene ring. Then in ultra-violet light the atoms pause to display their true nature, the chemical symbols of each having been painted in "black-light" sensitive salts upon the flat surface of the dancer's hats. They showed only when all light but ultra-violet was extinguished.

Following the introduction of fire, a swift leaping dance that darted across the stage trailing gauzy "flames," the molecular arrangement just synthesized was destroyed and changed to products of combustion. Oxygen atoms clothed in blue entered and seized the hydrogens and carbons. There came the dance of water molecules thus formed, and then carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide took over the stage in an exchange dance of equilibrium with the oxygens.

The Chemist Awakens

Finally the chemist awakened, sighted the escaped atoms and in desperation seized the switch and started his generator. With neutrons pouring forth from it and flying among the atoms, molecular formations were broken up and the group was reduced to a seething, chaotic mass.

Think of the possibilities teachers of chemistry are missing, through failure to utilize such an up-to-date instrument as the dance to depict the activities of atoms in chemical re-combinations. Who could fail to understand the rhythm of hydrogen after having once gone through its dance routine as interpreted by Miss Carol Lynn, Baltimore teacher, or having once envisioned the dance patterns of the carbon atoms, whirling around among their lovely atomic partners?

Herbert B. Nichols

The Question of Race

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Round Tablers:

With all the attention being given these days to the racial question, it has been interesting to me to examine the matter in the light of my own experience.

In the first place, I have recently moved into quite a different situation from my native South. There the problem of color is still being worked out, mainly, I believe, in a sympathetic, albeit paternalistic, way, and without the excessive bitterness and prejudice that are sometimes supposed. Whatever may be the need in some respects and whatever is, or is not, being done to meet it, it is my feeling that the Negro is generally regarded with kindliness and interest by the average Southerner, and that the accounts of intolerance or even brutality that receive publicity are isolated incidents rather than the usual practice.

Several months ago I visited Tuskegee Institute, an experience as stimulating as it was awe-inspiring in seeing first-hand what is being done for the advancement of the Negro people right in the South. Then another opportunity came more recently when my husband and I were present at a dinner, under the auspices of the Race Relations Group in California. A meeting presided over by the Liberian Consul included speeches and remarks from such nationalities and races as Americans, Italians, Orientals, and Negroes. The very manifest spirit of mutual good will there was certainly gratifying.

The activities of all such organizations, especially those motivated by enthusiasm for promoting world peace, is admirable; yet it seems to me that one important point should not be lost sight of. And that is that the basis for race unity and harmony is essentially spiritual—rather than intellectual. The stress is frequently placed on intellectual proficiency for those races that seem underprivileged, but valuable as all such is, the development of character and the bringing out of man's innate nobility is the main need. For instance, might it not be accurate to say that such members of the Negro race as Booker T. Washington are outstanding for their magnanimity of character as much as for their intellectual attainments? Truly, it is enlightened goodness that makes all men kin and does away with strife and narrowness. Bigoted learning as much as ignorance makes for inharmony.

The Chinese have a proverb, "Learning without wisdom is as a pack of books on an ass's back." For each of us, regardless of race, our greatest concern in education is that there is aroused in us excellence of character and the desire for unselfed service, along with the acquisition of knowledge.

(Mrs.) E. P. H.

* * *

We mentioned at the close of last week's meeting the series coming next October which will enable you to make a systematic study of world affairs: The World at Your Fireside. One of the announcements of this series is on this page today. Toward autumn we always receive many requests for help in planning winter programs for the various groups of young people in touch with this column. By way of a starter, we suggest that you consider this "course." And by the way, Round Tablers, the mail box is almost empty. Have a good vacation, but keep in touch with us just the same if you wish a Round Table meeting "every Tuesday." (Not a hint, or anything, of course!)

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Education for Democracy

Many walks of life will be represented at the Congress on Education for Democracy which convenes at Teachers College, Columbia University, on Aug. 15 to begin its sessions designed to fix education's responsibility for the defense and advance of democracy.

The Congress, which will be addressed by such internationally known statesmen and educators as Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Edouard Herriot, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, will include among its delegates and cooperating groups representatives of education, industry, labor, finance, agriculture, women, and war veterans.

Discussing plans for the sessions, William F. Russell, dean of Teachers College and chairman of the Congress, said:

"By far the largest number of Americans want to keep democracy as a form of government and as a way of life. If we would protect democracy we must learn to defend it. We must also learn to advance it, and this defense and advance must come in the democratic way, in the democratic spirit. That is why it is a problem of education.

"This Congress will seek to answer the question: what is the responsibility of education for the defense and advance of democracy? It is a question all citizens must answer. Educators can make suggestions, can provide the skill and materials, and carry on needed research. But when the purposes of education are in question, the people must decide."

The subjects planned for the various sessions include "Democracy at Work"; "Democracy and Its Challenge"; "Democracy in Other Lands"; "The Contributions of Religion to Education for Democracy"; "Present Educational Opportunities for Rural Youth in a Democracy"; "The Contribution of Higher Education and Adult Education to Democracy"; and "The Contribution of Youth Organizations to Democratic Life." "Democracy Moves Forward" will be the theme of the closing session, to take the form of a public mass meeting at which the speakers will include Edouard Herriot, president of the French Chamber of Deputies; H. W. Prentis, president of the Armstrong Cork Company; and John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Workers' Summer School in Its New Home

The nineteenth session of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry has met for the first year in its new and permanent home, the Hudson Shore Labor School, at West Park, New York. Fifty-five students, from fourteen trade unions, twelve states, Great Britain and Sweden, have gathered to "try and learn everything in seven weeks," in the words of one student.

The more modest purpose, as announced by Miss Jean Carter, Director, is "to better acquaint young industrial women with their responsibilities and problems both as workers and as citizens in their communities."

The student body was a typical cross-section of women in industry. The students represent both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions, and more than a third of them belong to no union. Among the industries they come from are textiles, garment, glass, steel, carpets, hotels, gloves, laundry, domestic employment, and electrical. A bus conductress and a cotton mill worker from England, and a leather worker from Sweden have attended the School this summer. Students come on scholarships raised by unions or groups interested in progressive workers' education.

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The Home Forum

Detective Work

I USED TO have a slight sense of guilt toward Hamish. To bring a Scots terrier back from the country periodically to the center of London seemed such a ruthless thing to do. Especially to Hamish, who had an appetite for life in the neighborhood of our cottage in Essex. He is a trustful sort of fellow. He never says a word. Even in his most dejected moments, prophesying the worst, he never even *looks* reproach at me. All that I am shown is a drooping tail, a saucerlike gloom of those black eyes, a sudden limpness of the ears; but still that infinite trust. He seems to imply that he cannot understand why tomorrow the car is to be brought out and headed toward town, but since it must be, it must be. I have never even been able to find out by what process he can thus foretell events.

* * *

There it is. Wrenched away from the smells, the burrows, the rich soil, the freedom and air and sunlight, he sits on the back seat of the car, resting his chin on the luggage, following mournfully with his eyes the passing telegraph poles. Occasionally, as we rush past a dog, he presses his face to the car-window and utters suppressed yelps, only to resign himself again to dejection.

But once arrived in our rooms near The Temple, his good humor returns. After snuffling around in the square below for awhile, he ambles, at an oblique angle, up the eighty stone stairs to the top floor of the ancient building, and gives the flat a look-over—kitchen, bathroom, study, setting-room, and bedroom—and ends by greeting the housekeeper, rubbing his head against her stockings and heaving his hindquarters to and fro. He then lollops up a basin of water, splashing the gas-stove with a fine gaiety. He is back in London, and shows no resentment.

* * *

But in one thing he is different from Hamish in the country. Down there he never leaves us. Though there are so many opportunities for solitary adventure by wood and field, he remains about the garden, sitting near one or other of us while we dig, weed, and prune. In London, however, he is more independent. One might think that he would be nervous at leaving us in town. On the contrary, he goes off every morning.

Punctually at 7:30 I open the front door, and he strolls slowly out to the head of the staircase, down which he looks reluctantly, with several backward glances up to me. I catch a gleam in the white of his eye. Then he gives a little whuffing bark, stoops forward like a diver, and tumbles himself down the stairs. I listen as he negotiates the first two or three flights. His nails clatter on the stone stairs, and beneath this sharp sound I hear a sloughing undertone as his body rubs against their edges. Far below, after some moments, I hear a faint bark again as he emerges into the open air. And then he disappears into the labyrinth, to reappear punctually at ten minutes past nine. I have never been able to explain why he should be out for exactly an hour and forty minutes. But it is so. He signals his return by a special little head-cry, almost a yodel, followed by a scratching at the front door. When the door is opened, he comes in somewhat furtively, self-consciously, one side of his mouth drawn up in a grin that shows his back teeth. He empties another bowl of water, and retires for an hour or so to his basket.

* * *

Only gradually, over a long period of time, have I found out what happens during that hour and forty minutes. At first it did not occur to me to do more than wonder vaguely. But bit by bit the evidence forced itself upon me. I am on friendly terms with a certain newspaper-seller whose stand is outside the gate of the Inns of Court where I live. This man is a short, heavy chap with a rubicund face and thick lenses which disguise his benevolent face. Always I have noticed a stray cat sitting at the back of the upturned crate where he lays out his papers and magazines.

One day I said something about his interest in animals, and immediately he replied: "Gawd bless me, guvnor. If it wasn't for me kind 'eart life wouldn't be worth livin'. Can't resist 'em, I can't; dogs, cats, pigeons, spadgers even. They comes along 'ere, among all the traffic. Sort of *knows* me, they do. Now there's that Jock of yourn. Down 'ere every mornin', he is, true as clockwork. 'As a crack with me, he does, and then trots on down the street to the shop where you buys so regular. Goes in there and 'as a word with them. See 'im with me own eyes. An' after that cuts off as business-like as yer please down Fetter Lane way. Proper cute, he is." Then he added, blowing hard to separate two papers stuck together by printer's ink, "Young Jock!"

* * *

Some weeks after this chat, I was sent, during a domestic emergency, to the butcher's shop in Fetter Lane to buy some sweetbreads. Hamish went with me, of course. The man there was a large person, of grave bearing, with his steel hanging round his waist on a polished chain. He looked at Hamish and said: "Hallo, boy! So you've got a master then? Well, sir, he's a card if ever there was one. Comes in here every morning as perky as a sparrow and sits down in the doorway, with his head on one side, and waits there till I cut him off a titbit. Would you believe it? I could put my watch right by him. Eight o'clock prompt!"

On a later occasion I was walking down Fleet Street, making my way against the thick tide of humanity toward a newspaper office, with Hamish anxiously threading his way at my heels, when a policeman looked me up and down and cocked his helmet at Hamish. "Your dog, sir?" A spasm of guilt shook me—a survival from boyhood, no doubt—as I made my admission. I took a hasty look to make sure that Hamish was wearing his collar, and had not lost his name-badge. Then the official severity of the policeman suddenly melted away, and he smiled. He also spoke, in a Highland accent that you could cut with a knife. "He'll be one o' the best known charr-acters in these parr-ts, Ar'm thinkin'. Iviry morrn at aboot a quarrter after eight o'clock we police bhoys have to hold up the traffic for Jock to cross the road. We swear he watches the traffic-lights. But we're takin' no risks, ye understand? He's got a head on him will no disgrace ould Scotland, Aw'm thinkin'."

* * *

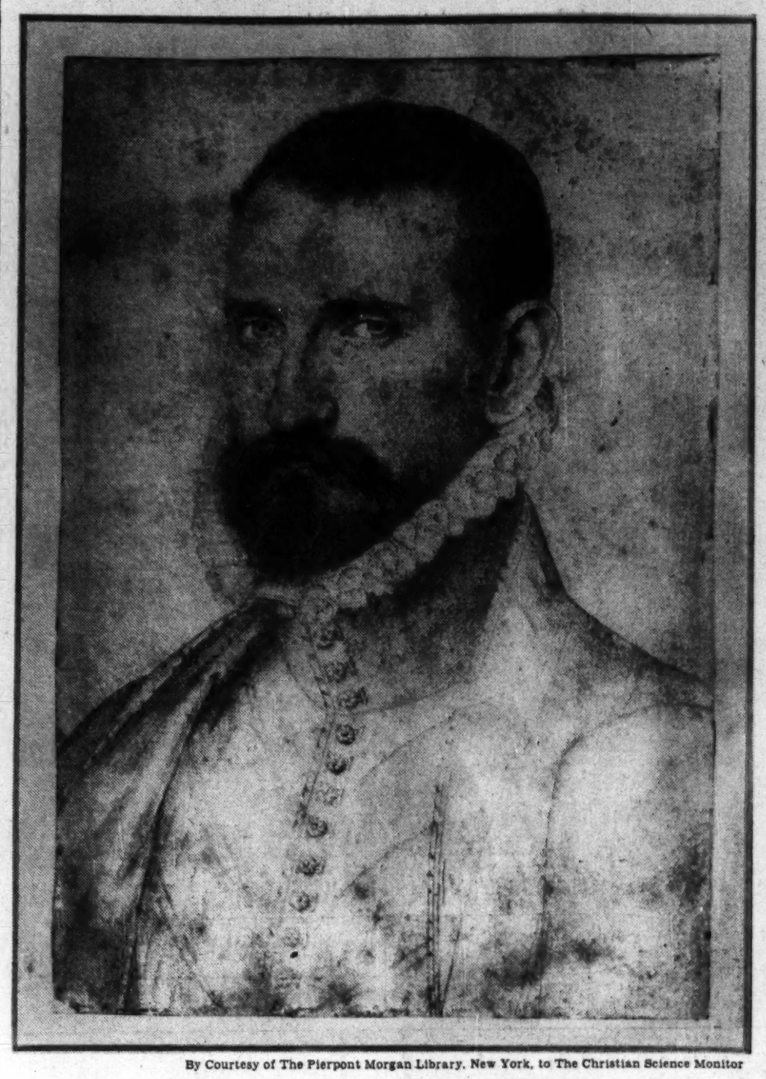
I bore these three pieces of evidence in mind, and bided my time. The next came one afternoon of a summer day, when I had rebelled against writing on in a stuffy study. With Hamish willing to follow, I went down, across the gardens of the Inn, out to Lincoln's Inn Fields to seek some natural shade under the giant plane trees there. After strolling about for half-an-hour, I walked back beside the railings until I came to the cabmen's shelter. Outside it, the custodian, or whatever he calls himself, stood in the gutter before a barrel of new potatoes, which he was scraping and dropping, one by one, into a huge bowl of water. A most appetizing sight. From the interior floated the fumes of roasting meat. He was preparing high-tea for the taxi-men.

Seeing Hamish investigating some fifty yards behind, he whistled to him. He had evidently not connected me with the laggard. Hamish pricked up his ears, wagged his tail, and trotted forward, throwing one foreleg out in a half-circle, and turning his hindquarters at an angle of forty-five degrees. This was always a sign of intimacy and leisurely friendship. I studied the man with interest, and went back. "You seem to know my dog," I said. By this time Hamish had joined us.

"Know 'im?" he cried, incredulously. "The old scoundrel! Know yer, do I, Jock? D'yer 'ear that? Know yer! Why, mister, an't 'e 'ere every blessed morning before nine o'clock for 'is bone? Never misses a day, 'e don't. Why, I wouldn't dare to disappoint 'im. Stands here as confidin' as yer please, and polishes it orf. Then away 'e goes through the gate into the Inn. 'Ome, Jock, eh? 'Ome, old boy, ain't it, for a kip an' a downer?"

And that is Hamish's itinerary.

RICHARD CHURCH



By Courtesy of The Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTRAIT OF A MAN: *A Drawing by an Artist of the School of Clouet*

IN THE EARLY years of the sixteenth century, Francis I of France had in his court a gifted groom of the chamber who was not a Frenchman, but came, probably, from the Low Countries. His name was Jean Clouet. He was an accomplished artist—so much is known—but while he had a profound influence on portrait-making in the France of his time, leaving behind him a whole school of related work, there is no single example in existence that has been proved to be his own. A wonderful collection of portraits of the period, now preserved at Chantilly, is believed to be largely by his hand, and there are several volumes of drawings, one annotated by the king himself, which are attributed to Clouet and his school.

This portrait, from the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York, shows the delicate and accurate charm of the School of Clouet, and the value such portraits have in giving an intimate glimpse of the time and court of Francis I.

The Evangelization of Self

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TEXTBOOK, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read (p. 254) that "the human self must be evangelized." That is, it must be converted or changed. In other words, thought must become spiritualized, the mortal sense of life being displaced by the understanding of Life, God.

When the prodigal son turned about and exclaimed (Luke 15:18), "I will arise and go to my father," he at once placed himself in line to receive all that his father had in store for his son. His interest in the false began at that moment to disappear, and his determination to return to his true home began to take form in action. Thus, if one wishes to know God, one has to become reconciled to Him—one must take the first footsteps toward the Father; then, as he journeys, he becomes quickly aware of the love the Father has toward him.

"Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore will I deliver him" (Psalms 91:14). God, Love, is ever reaching forth to heal and to save. When we, like the prodigal, turn towards the Father, we find a glad welcome and the consciousness of His forgiveness.

How wondrously beautiful it is to know that to all who may have strayed away from the Father's house, and become wanderers in the darkness of mortal belief, there is a dawning of the Christ-light, revealing the way of salvation and healing to the humble and penitent! Among the blessings set forth in the loved ninety-first Psalm there is none greater than the promise that when we commune with God in prayer we shall be heard of Him. "He shall call upon me, and I will answer him: I will be with him in trouble." This coming to God, through the light of Truth and Love, is essential to the evangelization of the human selfhood. As a flower unfolds in the sunlight, so may mankind receive spiritual refreshment and replenishment in prayer, through which the spiritual idea unfolds to them. The angels of His presence illumine human thought with the light divine, and in this silent communion the transformation of character begins to be experienced. The errors of mortal sense are displaced, and spiritual qualities appear. This is to be baptized through a purification from error, through "the outpouring love that sustains man's at-one-ment with God" (No and Yes, by Mrs. Eddy, p. 33).

The teachings of Christian Science point the way to a full salvation through the spiritualization, or the evangelization, of the human consciousness. In this Science we are shown unmistakably that man is the image and likeness of God, and that this spiritual fact can here and now be understood and demonstrated.

When our thought turns to God, blessings inevitably ensue. An illustration of how Christian Science, when properly applied, spiritualizes thought and transforms human experience, may be seen in the following instance. A traveling salesman, physically well and not at all religiously inclined, made an agreement with his invalid wife that he himself would go to a Christian Science church, wherever he happened to be on Sundays, provided she would study Christian Science. Neither knew anything about this Science, but the husband felt that his wife, who had found no relief from sickness through material means might, as a last resort, turn to Christian Science for help and regain her health. He soon discovered, however, that he was the one in most need of healing. He found release from the periodic desire to indulge in alcoholic excesses, from the habit of gambling and of using profane language, from the craving for tobacco, and from a generally pessimistic view of life. What transformation came to that home! Happiness, health, joy, unity, and love displaced inharmony and ill health, and the true sense of home became visibly manifested. Such is the love of our Father-Mother, meeting the needs of the erstwhile wayward one as soon as he turns towards the Father's house.

As it learns of the true sense of Life, God, which man reflects, humanity emerges out of sinning, suffering, sorrowing beliefs. What peace then comes to the troubled heart; what freedom and conscious dominion are found! Thus the Christian Scientist finds his highest joy in a life dedicated to God. His prayer is no longer for himself alone, but is rather that he may render to God and to humanity his utmost service of love. He is learning, as Mrs. Eddy teaches (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 65), that "Christian Science is the pure evangelic truth. It accords with the trend and tenor of Christ's teaching and example, while it demonstrates the power of Christ as taught in the four Gospels. Truth, casting out evils and healing the sick; Love, fulfilling the law and keeping man unspotted from the world,—these practical manifestations of Christianity constitute the only evangelism, and they need no creed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Now the White Moon

Now the white moon
Above the trees
Shines to lead us
Far from day.

Go still on moss.
From frond to frond,
Follow the ferns
Of quietness.

Step on the stone
Of the water's path,
Break not the trout's
Deep dream of glass.

Now are we in
Night's inner room,
Where flakes of moonlight
Drift like snow.

And this is deep
As we can go,
Here, at the very
Brink of dew.

WADE VAN DORE

On the Road To Carpentras

IT IS A heavy white road that leads to Carpentras, a road blanketed with the rich odor of newly pressed grapes, the acrid smell of dust, of sun-baked tomatoes, of dried grass, and, in spots, with the tonic perfume of cooling cedars. As noon passes, the heaps of tomatoes piled outside the doors of sheds take on a richer red. . . .

As we toiled up this road we were suddenly arrested by the square Tour d'Orange which, silhouetted against a green sky, towered above the city walls like the upraised arm of a policeman. A startled wind rustled the leaves of a neighboring fig-tree. An over-ripe fruit splashed to the ground. The Lady-Who-Married-Me took my arm and whispered, "Let's wait a bit. . . ."

We leaned on our sticks in the dusty road and waited.

A gust of wind blew through the Porte d'Orange and down the white road, raising the dust in our faces. . . . Then the arched mouth of the tower lighted up, and in that casual fashion which indicates that one housewife after the other is thinking about supper for her husband, small lights began laughing in the windows above the city walls.

We proceeded up the hill.—From "Trails of the Troubadours," by RAIMON DE LOI. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Color Song

Into the white cup of day
Fall the jewels of sound—
The emerald note of the wind-lifted leaf,
The lavender of shadows on the ground,
The jade of willows leaning by the lake,
The amber chord where spears of sunlight break
And lie enchanted on the lifted grass.
These are the jewels found after the hour of night,
Fallen full and round into the cup of day.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Kabul Is Only Beginning

KABUL HAS A beauty like nothing else on earth. The Afghans do not appreciate their capital because it is not sufficiently modern. They long for the traffic of London, the buildings of Paris, and the inconveniences of every American "burg." With an infinity of charm they explain that Kabul is only beginning and they are so sad about it, and at the same time so proud, that one dare not draw their attention to the mountain setting or tell them that Kabul has only one rival—Santiago in the Andes.

"We are building schools and hospitals—" they say, and it is true. There are a number of modern buildings, simple in design and well placed beside the river or at the end of long avenues. In fact the new Kabul, clean, quiet, spacious, has a good deal to recommend it. There is a nordic air about the canals, the shorn white trees in winter, the unbroken line of the walls, the white paint or the grey, and the orderly restraint which applies to the demeanour of the people as well as to the style of their architecture. But this is an acquired effect. It is not yet Afghanistan. . . .

In the contrast between the plain where Kabul lies, an earth-colored city splashed by the new white buildings, the new grey roofs of barracks, palaces, and colleges, and the mountain ramparts so much more brilliantly white which enclose it, in this sharp insistence on change where for thousands of years men have dwelt too near the earth to need anything else, lies the challenge which contemporary Afghans fling at Afghanistan.

The plain holds a lake delicately blue. It is shadowed with a mist of poplars. In Spring the villages, each surrounded with smooth splendid walls, stand deep in fruit blossom. It is a flood of red and rose-colour spreading over the earth. . . . Around the plain there are mountains and they are not feather-smooth like the Sierra near Granada, which reminded Osbert Sitwell of the "wings of angry swans." They are rugged under the snow. Clouds add to their height and shadows deepen their ice blues and greens into purples of a storm-driven sea. But on a clear day they are white, and I have never looked at them without surprise. They are nearer to the city than most mountains, and more final. The country needs no other defense and certainly no further justification. . . .

The bazaars present a more difficult problem. . . . They are certainly old-fashioned, if the term can suitably be applied to Abraham or Mohammed. But they are, as surely, beautiful, although the Afghans who know Paris or London refuse to acknowledge it. . . .

They echo with an amusing—and for that matter most modern—cacophony of sound; but the singing of birds predominates. For in every cupboard shop, with the merchant tucked away on a shelf among his canes of sugar wrapped in brilliant paper, his furs, knives, striped rugs, long-necked bottles, fat-stomached pots, his books of large squiggly lettering, his silver bracelets and gold-embroidered caps, there is a cage or half a dozen cages full of the smallest imaginable birds. And they all sing. They never stop singing.—From "Forbidden Road—Kabul to Samarkand," by ROSITA FORBES. (New York: Dutton.)

L'Évangélisation du Moi

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS LE LIVRE DE TEXTE Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, nous lisons, à la page 254: "Il faut que le moi human soit évangélisé." Ceci revient à dire qu'il doit être converti ou changé. En d'autres termes, la pensée doit se spiritualiser, le sens mortel de la vie doit faire place à la compréhension de la Vie, de Dieu.

Lorsque l'enfant prodigue fit mentalement volte-face et s'écria (Luc 15:18): "Je me lèverai, j'irai vers mon père," il adopta l'attitude qui lui permettrait de recevoir tout ce que le père tenait en réserve pour son fils. Dès lors, le jeune homme se désintéressa de ce qui était faux, et la résolution qu'il avait prise — le retour au foyer paternel — ne tarda pas à se traduire en action. De même, si l'on désire connaître Dieu, il faut se réconcilier avec Lui, faire les premiers pas vers le Père; alors, poursuivant sa route, on s'aperçoit bientôt de l'amour que le Père a pour son enfant.

"Puisqu'il s'est attaché à moi, je le délivrerai" (Psaume 91:14). Dieu, l'Amour, est toujours prêt à guérir et à sauver. Lorsque suivant l'exemple de l'enfant prodigue, nous nous tournons vers le Père, nous trouvons un accueil plein de joie et l'assurance du pardon.

Il est beau, il est merveilleux de savoir que tous ceux qui ont délaissé la maison du Père pour s'égarer dans les ténèbres de la croyance mortelle verront tôt ou tard apparaître la lumière du Christ, révélant au cœur humble et contrit la voie du salut, de la guérison. Parmi les bénédictions qu'expose le psaume quatre-vingt-onze, cher à tant de chrétiens, aucune ne surpasse la promesse d'être exaucé si par la prière on communie avec Dieu. "Il m'invoquera, et je l'exaucerai; je serai avec lui dans la détresse." S'approcher ainsi de Dieu, à la lumière de l'Amour et de la Vérité, est chose essentielle dans l'évangélisation du moi humain. Comme une fleur qui s'épanouit au soleil, les hommes peuvent être spirituellement fortifiés et renouvelés par la prière, où ils prennent conscience de l'idée spirituelle. Les anges de Sa présence éclairent d'une lumière divine la pensée humaine; et dans cette communion silencieuse, le caractère commence à se transformer. Les erreurs du sens mortel sont chassées et l'on voit apparaître les qualités spirituelles. Ainsi nous sommes baptisés, purifiés de l'erreur, grâce à "l'amour débordant qui soutient l'union de l'homme avec Dieu" (*Non et Oui*, par Mrs. Eddy, p. 33).

Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne indiquent le chemin du salut intégral par la spiritualisation ou l'évangélisation de la conscience humaine. Cette Science nous montre que l'homme est certainement l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu; que c'est là un fait spirituel susceptible d'être compris et démontré ici même et dès maintenant.

Quand notre pensée se tourne vers Dieu, il en résulte toujours des bénédictions. Mise en pratique d'une manière correcte, la Science Chrétienne spiritualise la pensée et transforme l'existence humaine. C'est ce qu'illustrera l'exemple suivant. Un voyageur de commerce dont la santé physique était bonne et qui n'avait aucune tendance religieuse, proposa à son épouse, dès longtemps souffrante, un accord qu'elle accepta: pourvu qu'elle consentît à étudier la Science Chrétienne, lui-même s'engageait au cours de ses voyages, à se rendre tous les dimanches dans une église Scientiste Chrétienne. L'un et l'autre ignorait tout de cette Science; mais le mari estimait que sa femme, dont la maladie avait résisté à toutes les méthodes matérielles, devait comme dernière ressource se tourner vers la Science Chrétienne qui pourrait lui rendre la santé. Il découvrit bientôt cependant que c'était lui qui avait le plus besoin de guérison. Il fut libéré de plusieurs choses: le désir périodique des excès de boisson, le goût du jeu, les jurements, le besoin du tabac, et le pessimisme avec lequel il envisageait la vie. Quelle transformation subit ce foyer! Le bonheur, la santé, la joie, l'union, l'amour, remplacèrent l'inharmonie et la maladie, et l'on vit se manifester le vrai sens du chez-soi. C'est ainsi que l'amour de notre Père-Mère supplée sans délai aux besoins de ceux qui jadis rebelles, dirigent leurs pas vers la maison du Père.

A mesure qu'elle apprend à connaître le vrai sens de la Vie, de Dieu, dont l'homme est la réflexion, l'humanité sort des croyances pécheresses, douloureuses, affligeantes. Quelle paix descend alors jusque dans le cœur inquiet! Quelle liberté, quelle maîtrise consciente deviennent son partage! C'est dans une vie consacrée à Dieu que le Scientiste Chrétien trouve sa joie la plus élevée. Au lieu de prier seulement pour lui-même, il demande à servir de tout son cœur Dieu et le genre humain. Il apprend que la Science Chrétienne est, comme l'enseigne Mrs. Eddy, "la pure vérité évangélique. Elle s'accorde avec la tendance et la teneur de l'enseignement et de l'exemple du Christ, tout en démontrant le pouvoir du Christ tel qu'il est enseigné dans les quatre Évangiles. La Vérité, chassant les maux et guérissant les malades: l'Amour, accomplissant la loi et préservant l'homme des souillures du monde, — ces manifestations pratiques du Christianisme constituent le seul évangélisme, et n'ont besoin d'aucun credo" (*Rétrospection et Introspection*, p. 65).

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Child in the Meadow

Mistress Thistledown is there. Through the meadow grass
I can see her curly head bobbing as we pass.
Through the clover-tips the pink of her gingham frock
Sways to every summer breeze like a hollyhock!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1939

Craft Fair Is Opened In Durham

Improved quality seen in New Hampshire weaving, wood-carving and other arts.

By Pearl P. Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 8—Quality in craftsmanship is again, and increasingly, the emphasis, in best New England tradition, at the sixth annual fair of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts. As handicrafters from all parts of the State come together once more, this time in Field House at the University of New Hampshire, by invitation of President Fred Engelhardt, those who have been the League's stanch supports in the Legislature, such as Miss Jessie Doe, declare that the exhibits are better than ever.

Opening yesterday, the fair, which will continue through Saturday, will draw many thousands of visitors, from other States as well as New Hampshire, for the entire country has been interested in the first State-sponsored handicraft organization, since its beginning in 1931.

Mrs. Coolidge's Part

Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, one of the early visitors yesterday, had for five years guided a co-operative enterprise in home industries in the little town of Sandwich, in the Ossippees, where her summer home is located. There was a little shop to sell what the townspeople made with their own hands, and a tearoom conducted by volunteers, to pay the modest rent. Small membership dues and a tiny commission constituted the entire financial obligation, as is the case with the State-wide organization now in existence, launched with the enthusiastic support of Former Gov. John G. Winant.

Good workmanship and excellent design have been insisted upon from the start. Just anything made by hand won't do. The materials as much as possible are of New Hampshire production. The maker of ash baskets cuts his own trees. Maple and pine and oak for furniture come from the local forests. Clay for the "Old Dover" ware produced by the League potters is dug out of New Hampshire soil.

Twenty Shops

In addition to the local jury which, in each of the 20 places where a League shop is maintained, passes upon all articles submitted, there is the state jury. Constructive criticism is given concerning craftsmanship, design, material and salability. Teachers of high standing in the arts and crafts field travel throughout the countryside, giving the members free instruction.

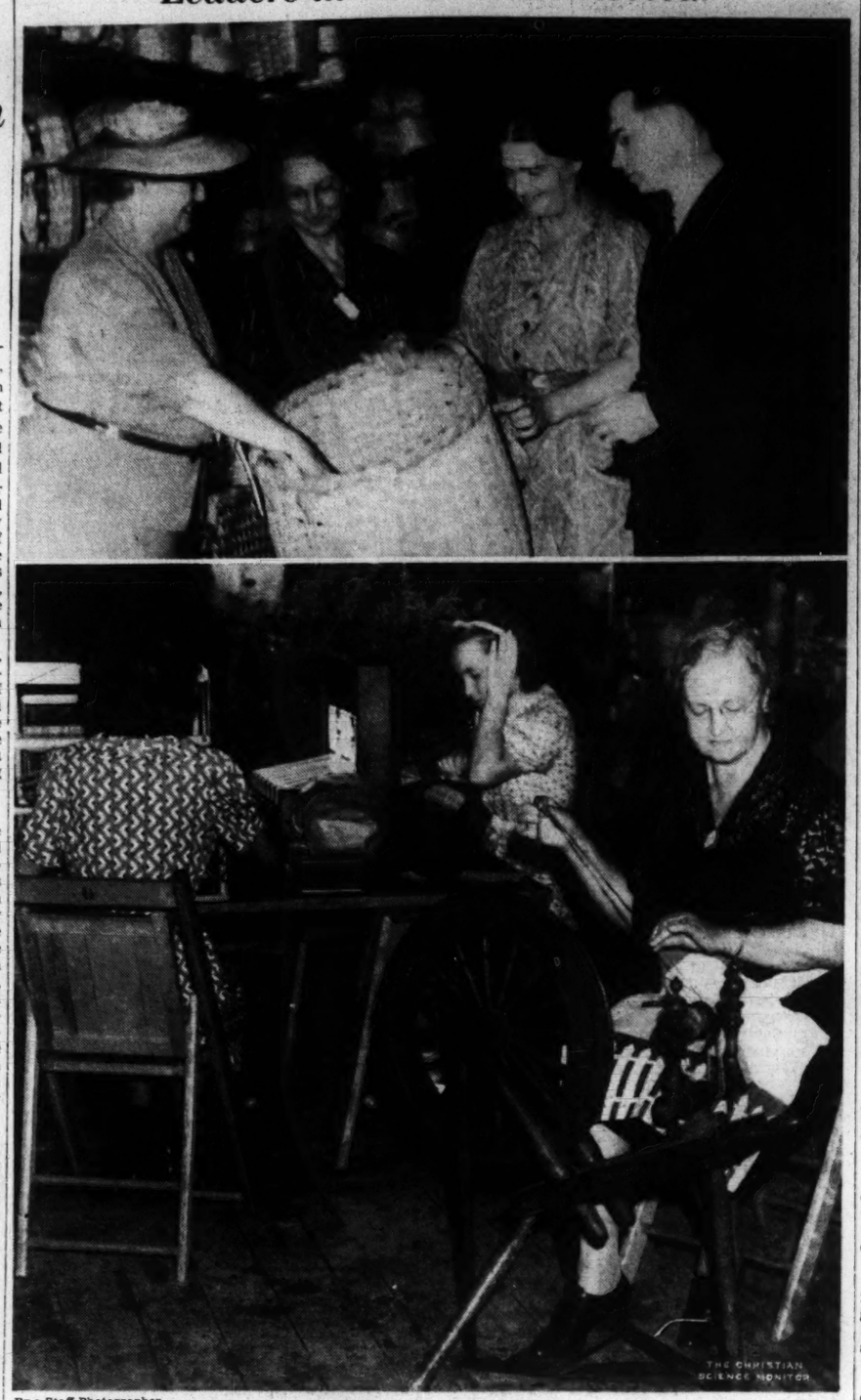
Besides the various stalls exhibiting copper, pewter, pottery, handwoven and handspun linens, furniture, carved wood, jellies, candies, and other articles, the State Library has an interesting display of material which has been gathered together, with great understanding of the country craftsman's needs and limitations, on the part of the State Librarian, Miss Thelma Brackett.

Snowflake Design

The "snowflake" silver brooches are an outstanding example. Glancing from the delicate, handwrought pins on exhibition, with their glittering filigree, to the open library books near by, it is easy to trace the relationship of the design to the form of snow crystals depicted in the book by W. A. Bentley and W. J. Humphreys. To illustrate the difference between mere copying of nature and truly artistic design, she has placed together two pottery vases, one a slavish imitation of a bell flower-form, the other, obviously superior as a finished article, a stylized adaptation of the bell-shape. Thus, throughout all professions and trades in the State one finds cooperation and collaboration in the joint effort to produce objects of genuine worth and beauty.

The economic advantages have proved themselves. The ability to shingle a house when it needs it, to pay taxes which might otherwise mean financial embarrassment, to live above mere subsistence level, are direct results of the League's work.

Leaders in N. H. Craft Revival



By a Staff Photographer

Quality Is Their Goal

Upper (left to right): Mrs. W. H. Weston, general chairman of annual crafts fair at Durham, N. H., of League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts; Mrs. S. L. Hanson, member of council of League; Miss Jessie Doe, vice-president of the League; David R. Campbell, League director. Lower: Mrs. Anna L. Ploof, Nashua, N. H., in charge of girls' weaving at Durham show, using an old spinning wheel. She is a Norwegian.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and somewhat threatening tonight and Wednesday, with little change in temperature; slight possibility of showers late Wednesday or at night; gentle southerly winds, probably some fog near shore.

All New England, except Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; scattered showers in the interior Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Scattered showers tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle southerly winds, mostly overcast tonight and Wednesday; some fog.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Bermuda	82	88	Minneapolis	68	87
Boston	70	81	New Orleans	74	89
Chicago	73	85	New York	73	87
Denver	51	61	Norfolk	75	86
Helena	42	68	Philadelphia	70	88
Kansas City	67	96	St. Louis	78	94
Los Angeles	63	78	San Francisco	57	63
Miami	79	87	Washington	75	89

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., Aug. 8.
B—Maximum, Aug. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:46 p. m.; height 9.2 ft.
Wednesday, 6:19 a. m.; height 8.2 ft.
Light all vehicles by 8:26 p. m.

Deeper Channel Gives Boston Hope For Port Growth

With the 40-foot ship channel in Boston harbor nearing completion—giving this port the deepest harbor on the North Atlantic—and the pending survey of Boston port facilities by high officials of the French Line, port boosters today revived hopes of securing for Boston some of the larger trans-Atlantic passenger ships.

Even the Normandie or the newer liner (largest in the world) that the French Line contemplates building, might easily come to Boston with completion of the channel, shipping men point out.

Meantime, Jean Marie, of Paris, president of the French Line and vice-president and director of Air France, together with Henri Cangardel, director and general manager of the line overseas, will visit Boston next Monday with a view of increasing traffic between Boston and France.

Henri Morin de Linclays, resident manager of the line for the United States and Canada, will accompany the visiting officials in their tour of Boston, marking the first time that high French Line officials from overseas have visited Boston's port.

Mr. Marie and Mr. Cangardel arrived in the United States last week from France, with the intention of crossing the continent to San Francisco. At the insistence of H. Ainsley Highman, New England Manager for the company, the officials have agreed to reduce the time planned for the West Coast visit, in order to include the Port of Boston in their itinerary. Boston will be the only port visited outside of San Francisco and New York.

More than 300 merchants, business men, bankers and others interested in port activity will gather at the Boston Chamber of Commerce for a reception and luncheon to be tendered them by the Chamber at noon Monday. Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Chamber, will preside, after which the officials will inspect Boston port facilities.

In view of the fact that the line contemplates construction of a new vessel to be known as La Bretagne, the new channel and turning basin for large ships off Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, is expected to be of more than passing interest to the French Line officials.

Rockland to Fete 'Red Jacket'; New Cargo Ship in Trial Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine, Aug. 8—All Rockland is agog over the "homecoming" of the new Government cargo ship Red Jacket, Aug. 19. And a civic celebration is being arranged to celebrate the event.

Back in 1853 when Rockland was building wooden ships—and clippers—a craft was launched there under the name Red Jacket. That vessel set the trans-Atlantic eastbound passage record from New York to Liverpool for sailing vessels, with an elapsed time from dock to dock of 13 days, 1 hour and 25 minutes. On her best sailing day that voyage she averaged 413 miles. The record still stands.

Today the United States Maritime Commission is engaged in a rehabilitation program for the American Merchant Marine, and has built a C-2 type of freighter with a 15½-knot speed, which was launched at Kearney, N. J., May 20, and christened Red Jacket.

The new Red Jacket is due at Rockland Aug. 19, preparatory to trials lasting through Aug. 22, the most extensive and complete trials of any of the C-2 type freighters ordered by the Commission.

The vessel will be "put through the paces" on the Rockland measured mile, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday—Aug. 19, 20, and 21—including "progressive" speed trials in order to determine the correlation between the shaft revolutions and the speed of the vessel. Further trials will be run on the 22d and 23d, on the return trip to New York. The trial party will include high officials of the Commission, the shipbuilders, and the American Hampton Roads-Yankee Line, by whom the vessel will be operated.

Rockland has seen fit to officially commemorate the homecoming of the namesake of its most famous ship, and the Educational Club of Rockland will unveil a tablet in honor of George Thomas, builder of the clipper Red Jacket, on the site of the ways which held the keel of the original Red Jacket.

Senators Frederick Hale and Wallace H. White, Jr., and Congressmen James C. Oliver, Clyde H. Smith and Ralph O. Brewster, and Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, are to attend the celebration.

Cruiser All Snug as Search Goes On

A disabled 34-foot cabin cruiser with five men aboard was towed into Marblehead Harbor by private boat Sunday night while the Coast Guard which sought to respond to its distress signals, plowed frantically around the waters of Marblehead looking for the craft. The Government men found it at last safely moored in the Harbor.

Sighted by U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, who was cruising in his own boat seven miles off Marblehead last Sunday night, the disabled Virginia refused to be towed in, but asked Mr. Brandon to radio for assistance from the Coast Guard. The message was not urgent, so the Coast Guard did nothing at first.

On Monday, the Virginia still being unreported, the Coast Guard sent out a seaplane which cruised around unsuccessfully all day. This noon, the Virginia was found in the Harbor.

Senate Votes Right to Call Legislature

Way cleared for special session under biennial plan without action by Governor.

The way has been cleared for the Legislature to reconvene itself in special session without a call from the Governor.

Late yesterday the Senate approved rule changes to establish the procedure under which a majority of the Senators and Representatives may force the calling of a special session. These rules were pushed through to provide a method whereby the Legislature can reconvene itself without depending upon order from a Governor who might wish to maintain a free hand without the Legislature in session.

Next year will be the first in which the Legislature will not be sitting in annual session, the biennial session system having been instituted this year.

Conservation Program

The Senate also passed to be engrossed legislation reorganizing the State Department of Conservation, under which several new division heads will be established. Some conservation groups are opposed to the reorganization plan.

Meanwhile, the plan to place the redistricting of Representative districts in the hands of five-member bi-partisan boards instead of the County Commissioners ran into Senate difficulties. The Senate refused to concur in a House amendment requiring Executive Council approval of gubernatorial appointments to these boards. The proposed redistricting method has been advanced to give the Republican party complete control over redistricting.

The House passed to be engrossed a bill providing $3,000 for the removal of abandoned hulks on the East Boston waterfront.

Workmen's Insurance

At the same time the House ordered to a third reading a bill providing for insurance of granite workers or other employees in dust-producing industries under workmen's compensation.

At present the work in these industries is considered so dangerous that insurance company rates are so high that employers are not insuring their workers, leaving them without protection.

The pending legislation reduces the maximum benefit from $4,500 to $3,500 and limits the premium to 6 per cent of the pay roll.

Another bill ordered to a third reading provides that those granite industry risks refused by the insurance companies shall be distributed equitably among all the writing insurance companies.

Legislator Wears His Bathing Suit To State House

True to his word, Representative John B. Wenzler (D) of South Boston, arrived on the stairs leading to the House chamber today attired in bathing suit as a protest against continuation of the present session of the General Court through the hot summer months.

He got no farther, however, for he was met by three members of the State House police and beat a hurried retreat to his office on the floor above, only to find that in his absence someone had disappeared with his trousers. Another pair was hastily ordered and two arrived from a near-by store, but the original pair was not found.

Mr. Wenzler declared that the reason for the prolonged session was that Governor Saltonstall had been too busy ousting Democrats from office to tend to the business of the State.

St. Louis Invites Boston To Road Safety Contest

Boston city officials smiled visibly today at the contents of a letter received from Mayor Bernard F. Dickerman of St. Louis challenging Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and his efficient highway safety machine to try and keep St. Louis out of second place in the national contest for "safe highways" in cities ranging over 500,000 in population.

Although Mayor Tobin is still in Eire on an extended tour, city officials promised that the Mayor would answer in strong terms to the Mayor of St. Louis upon his return, since Boston has been steadily reducing its highway fatality toll over the past five years. At present, St. Louis is second to Milwaukee in the safety contest with a rating of 8.2 based upon fatalities a 100,000 population. Boston is a close third with 8.6.

Neither Boston nor St. Louis challenged the place of Milwaukee at the head of the list with a rating of 7.6 at the last figuring.

Thumbing over the records this morning, Lewis E. MacBrayne, Chairman of the Mayor's Highway Safety Committee, revealed that since 1934, Boston had more than cut its fatality toll in half. The annual reduction was as follows: 143 fatalities in 1934, 131 in 1935, 135 in 1936, 116 in 1937, 79 in 1938. At the present rate of reductions for this year, 1939 will finish with only 68 fatalities, Mr. MacBrayne estimated.

He attributed the excellent showing to school education, and the police "crack-down" on speeders. He believed that Boston's chances of finishing second to Milwaukee were unusually good in the light of past reductions.

Yacht Races Attract Society

By Wanda MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With its harbor a veritable forest of masts, Marblehead this week becomes the yachting capital of the nation as the fiftieth annual Race Week gets under way. White sails gleam against the blue sky and smart little craft of all descriptions glide gaily around the harbor and out to sea.

Yesterday afternoon the North Shore's best skippers raced their 30 square meters on the outside course while on the inside course younger skippers set the pace for the week. John Hays Hammond entertained friends on board his white schooner, "Odysseus II," and the power boat of Cornelius Vanderbilt sped around the harbor most of the afternoon. The Henry Morss schooner, "Grenadier," rode at anchor and among other large boats in the harbor were Thomas Claflin's "Trade Wind," Philip Mallory's houseboat, Harry Noyes' "Tioga," and George McQuesten's "Avenir."

Social activities at Marblehead during the mid-summer series will start with the gathering at the Boston Yacht Club Wednesday for the distribution of awards for the day's regatta, followed the next night by the dinner-dance at the Eastern Yacht Club and a similar affair Friday night at the Corinthian Yacht Club. Numerous smaller parties will afford a continuous performance through the week.

Tennis at Oyster Harbor

The first annual Invitation Tennis Tournament at the Oyster Harbors Club down on Cape Cod, which started today, is holding the attention this week of summer colonists in that region. Mrs. Albert W. Rockwood, of Wakefield, chairman of the club tennis committee and Mrs. Raymond B. Bidwell, of Weston, are among the entrants from the Oyster Harbors colony. Miss Baba Madden, of Jamaica Plain, well-known in New England tennis circles, and Mrs. Dorothy Martin of Dedham, are among the group of Greater Boston women who are entering the tournament. Miss Ottilie Gaertner of Jamaica Plain, Mrs. Gorham Jones, and Mrs. Thacher Lane also are competing in the matches.

Although sports will be holding the attention of many colonists this month, the arrival soon of the Lord Mayor of Barnstable, England, Mr. C. F. Dart and Mrs. Dart, is being anticipated with special interest as the Mayor and his wife are to be the official guests of the town of Barnstable which will be holding its tercentenary celebration the latter part of this month. Mayor and Mrs. Dart will be guests at the Oyster Harbors Club during their Cape Cod visit. Many entertainments are being planned for the English visitors.

Topsfield Fair

The annual Village Green Fair at Topsfield, which is sponsored by the Community Club, took place this afternoon. From 2:30 to 6 p. m. Mrs. Winthrop, president of the club, and her numerous assistants furnished a colorful display of interesting objects for sale and entertainment for the children. Heads of the committees assisting Mrs. Winthrop were: books, Miss Caroline Peck; home-made candy, Mrs. Lloyd P. Carpenter; flowers and plants, Mrs. Dunbar Lockwood; home-cooked food, Mrs. Melvin Smergel; refreshments, Mrs. William B. Poor; vegetables, Mrs. Franklin Balch; white elephant table, Mrs. Lawrence Bond.

Gymkhana Scheduled

The fair held annually on the grounds of the Community House in Hamilton and on the grounds of the adjacent field, will draw crowds interested in sports to that center tomorrow afternoon and evening. A Gymkhana will be held at the Myopia Schooling field at 3 p. m. and a supper served in the main auditorium at 6:12 by the Hamilton and Wenham Grange. There will be the usual midway games and rummage, fancy work, candy, food and vegetables on sale. Awards will be made at 11:30 p. m. The Gymkhana is in charge of Charles G. Rice, 2nd of Wenham, and the judge will be Kimball Clement. A band will play during the afternoon and there will be an orchestra for dancing in the evening.

Martin Finds Vacations Rare

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—A "real vacation" is something several New England Members of Congress seldom have.

For instance, Representative Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Republican Leader of the House, has not had one for five years, but he hopes to get a few days of rest between now and the time he leaves for the West Coast, late this month.

Mr. Martin will return to his North Attleboro, Mass., home Wednesday or Thursday and speak at Bryant College in Providence, R. I., on Aug. 11 where he will receive a degree.

On Aug. 26 he is scheduled to open the Maine Republican campaign with a speech before the Hannibal Hamlin Club.

Then he plans to visit some of the Mid-Western States and go to the West Coast.

"Joe" had received more than 500 invitations to speak in various parts of the United States between sessions, but hopes to hold the speeches down to "four or five" during that time.

Senator Maloney (D) of Connecticut, who has not enjoyed a vacation in 10 years, started off on one this year by making a speech in Denver, Colo., Aug. 6.

There he will meet Mrs. Maloney and other members of his family and drive to the Coast before returning to his Meriden, Conn., home.

George Holden Tinkham, Boston's bewhiskered Republican Representative who annually travels through Europe and Africa, changed his schedule this year. Instead of leaving immediately for Europe he will return to Boston for a few days before going abroad.

Representatives Treadway (R) of Massachusetts Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts, Stearns (R) of New Hampshire, and Senator Green (D) of Rhode Island, will attend the Interparliamentary Conference at Oslo, Norway, on Aug. 15. All have left the United States.

Merit Rating In Jobless Aid Finds Favor

Massachusetts House Ways and Means Committee hears plan with no opposition presented.

Legislation to set up a merit rating plan of employee contributions to the Unemployment Compensation Act was aired favorably this morning before the House Ways and Means Committee. No one appeared to offer opposition to the bill, which is designed to save employers from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Recommended by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a special message to the Legislature, based on a report made to the Governor by J. Edwin Doyle, Director of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, the bill was proposed and drawn up by the Advisory Council of the Division with the assistance and co-operation of various Chambers of Commerce and representatives of Associated Industries.

Under the terms of the bill the percentage charged employees would range from a minimum of one-half of 1 per cent to a maximum of 2.7 per cent based on the employees' experience of previous years. Under the present system all employees pay 2.7 per cent which officials point out is building up a tremendous surplus in Washington.

In addition to the benefits accruing to employers, there would be eliminated the three week consecutive waiting period and substituted an accumulating waiting period. Also there would be an increase in the minimum amount of the weekly payment from $5 to $6. The maximum will remain at $15 weekly.

The new measure calls for the introduction of partial payments to part-time workers. One objection raised to the proposed legislation is that if it is passed it cannot become effective until 1942, as it must be based on three years' experience. Records for 1938 are not sufficient to make the start this year, Mr. Doyle said, and the figures will have to start with 1939. The cost of the changeover is estimated from $50,000 to $100,000.

Insurance Heads Deny Complicity In Missouri Case

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP)—Esmond Ewing and Robert D. Safford, Vice-Presidents of the Travelers Fire Insurance Company, joined other insurance executives today in disclaiming knowledge of any illegalities in connection with the $10,000,000 Missouri fire insurance rate compromise.

Testifying before Paul V. Barnett, Special Master of the U. S. District Court at Kansas City, the Travelers executives recalled contributions to a $450,000 fund raised by the late Charles R. Street of Chicago among 137 companies fighting a rate cut ordered by the Missouri Insurance Department, but said they understood the money was to be used for "legal expenses."

Mr. Ewing testified that at a meeting with Mr. Street in Hartford on May 3, 1935 the Travelers and other Hartford companies raised a pool of $37,500 toward a $100,000 fund sought by Mr. Street for legal expenses in obtaining a compromise of the rate litigation. The Company also sent Mr. Street a check for five per cent of the amount of its premiums impounded in the Federal Court in March of the following year, he said.

The Government charges that most of the $100,000 pool and $350,000 raised by the five per cent contributions from the 137 companies went to Thomas J. Pendergast, Kansas City political boss, and to R. Emmet O'Malley, former Missouri Insurance Commissioner, for their aid in effecting a compromise.

The present hearing, transferred to this insurance capital after sitting last week in New York, is conducted by Special Master Paul V. Barnett and is connected with the Missouri Insurance Department's efforts to recover from the companies impounded premiums returned to them after the compromise.

U. S. Training Ship Plans N. E. Cruise

Uncles Sam's new training ship for seafarers—the American Seaman—is to visit Boston during a month's cruise along the New England coast, for the purpose of enrolling men in the Government Maritime Service, the United States Maritime Commission's training organization for licensed and unlicensed seafarers.

Tentative plans call for the vessel to sail from New York Aug. 15, visiting Rockland, Maine, Aug. 17, when the celebration of "Red Jacket" day is held. The observance is in honor of the visit there of the the Maritime Commission vessel, Red Jacket, named after the old clipper ship that was built and launched in 1853 at Rockland.

Enrollees will receive training at Hoffman Island and on board the American Seaman in seamanship, rules of the road, rigging and canvas work, seamen's laws, steam engineering, Diesel engineering, machine-shop practice and the preparation and handling of food.

Anchor Line Office to Close

Closing of the Boston passenger office of the Anchor Line at 355 Boylston Street, on Sept. 1, was announced today by John A. Aiken, who has been Manager since that Company established an independent office in July of 1935. Mr. Aiken will sever his connection with the Company at that time.

Steamship service already scheduled will be maintained during the balance of 1939 it was stated. It is believed in shipping circles that the closing of the office is the first step toward suspension of the Boston service by this Company. Poor business is given as the reason.

Myer Black, Assistant Manager, has been ordered transferred to the New York office of the Company. Paul Thomas, a clerk, has been assigned to the office of the Waterman Steamship Agency which handles the freight business of the Company, to take care of passenger bookings at this port.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray in "Invitation to Happiness." 3:20, 6:35, 9:30. Also "You Can't Get Away with Murder," with Humphrey Bogart and Gale Page. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

State and Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker and Fay Holden. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. State: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:05, 10:30. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson and Tom Neal. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. State: 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"East Side of Heaven," with Bing Crosby, Joan Blondell and Mischa Auer. Also Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore in "Calling Dr. Kildare." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

University—
Brian Aherne in "Captain Fury." 3:05, 6:10, 9:20. Also "The Family Next Door," featuring Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: Claudette Colbert in "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." Also "I'll Give a Million," featuring Warner Baxter.

Trans-Lux—
"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," featuring W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Service de Luxe," 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8.

Uptown—
"The Sun Never Sets," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Basil Rathbone. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45. Also "Man About Town," with Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour. 12:45, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
Richard Arlen and Rochelle Hudson in "Missing Daughters." 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "Boy Friend," with Jane Withers. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55.

Fenway and Paramount—
Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien and John Payne in "Indianapolis Speedway." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05. Paramount 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Waterfront," featuring Gloria Dickson and Dennis Morgan. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Night Work," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Also "The Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Tremont—
"Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Stand Up and Fight," featuring Robert Taylor and Wallace Beery. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Gorilla," with the Ritz Bros. 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Susannah of the Mounties," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:40, 6:35, 9:40.

Normandie—
"Young Mr. Lincoln," starring Henry Fonda. Also "Hotel Imperial," with Ray Milland.

Repertory—
"Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade." "Color-Tour to Colombia." "Dark Magic." "Irish Linen." "There Goes Rusty." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Second Fiddle," with Sonja Henie. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "The Zero Hour," with Otto Kruger. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Music

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"The Gondoliers," presented by the University Gilbert & Sullivan Company, Joseph S. Daltry, conducting. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Landscape Painting by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 10

The Merry Slaves of Duty

The Arts In Massachusetts

If the succeeding paragraphs give the impression of being a rave notice, do not be misled. That is what they are meant to be. Attribute the enthusiasm not to the warmth of last evening but to the capable and spirited work of a band of youngsters calling themselves the University Gilbert & Sullivan Company who opened a week of Cambridge sessions at Brattle Hall with "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Trial by Jury."

According to their announcement, these troupers are apparently not long out of their academic swaddling clothes, being drawn from nearly 30 colleges and universities. More important is the fact that they sing with a glorious love of the music. Their voices are young and fresh. The girls are pretty. The words of the choruses are intelligible. The attacks and releases are free from that random quality which so often mars professional as well as amateur ensemble work. They sing the notes and on the notes.

In all candor, one must admit that the company as yet indulges in a bit more than the necessary amount of buffoonery. The subtler nuances of "Trial By Jury," for instance, were more or less flattened out by the broadness of the playing last night. Apparently Director John S. Daltry ordered that joy be unconfined. Which, while it may not be Gilbert and Sullivan to the letter, is probably well and good enough for a summer evening. Frank Stone, Winston Ross, Ruth Ives, Leonard Stocker, Ernest Eames, and Leighton Phillips acquitted themselves with agreeable merriment in this one.

"The Pirates of Penzance" was also done with zest. As the model major general, Frank Kierman had apparently made careful study of Martyn Green in the role. Mr. Kierman's performance was first-rate. Mr. Ross, with a light but agreeable tenor voice, was again the leading man. Walter Tibbetts as the pirate king, Norman Rose as his lieutenant, Janet Webb as Mabel, Anne Dawson as Ruth, and Merrill Cook in the jolly fat bit of the police sergeant filled the remaining principal roles. Their work was always adequate and sometimes even more than that. But again, it was the ensemble singing which carried the conviction that here was a band of young Gilbert and Sullivan devotees singing the music for all it was worth.

Last night's bill will be repeated on Saturday. Tonight and Friday, the opera will be "The Gondoliers," and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, "Iolanthe." Judging by vociferous applause, the extra chairs required and the standees last evening, this is going to be a big week for the University Gilbert and Sullivan Company. And so it should be!

J. D. B.

Connecticut's Rural Charm

Peter A. Juley & Son

Along Duck River in Old Lyme, Conn.

Motorists passing through Old Lyme for the first time exclaim at its rural beauty. Those who tarry for a time find the first impression holds and that on every hand is reason for the influx of summer folk and New Yorkers who consider it "home." It is a groomed countryside, orderly, with the houses in fresh white which remind one of starched dresses at a children's party. Along Duck River mirrored reflections of beauty overhead double the landscape's charm.

Wayside Stations Beguile Traveling Radio Listener

Behind the Microphone

A radio set nowadays accompanies the person on vacation in New England, whether he be an automobile tourist, a cottager, a camp dweller, or a sportsman pausing beside seashore or lake. But even if he is well informed in general about network radio fare, he does not always have accurate knowledge of the services carried by regional stations that would make his listening more valuable.

Many sojourners prefer dialing specific programs to taking their entertainment catch-as-catch-can, and accordingly they like to know the times of the local news radiocasts. A fisherman or a boating or hiking enthusiast wants weather and other meteorological or hydrographic information; a serious music lover might wish to be informed on the better recorded programs that certain stations radiocast.

New England stations carry a surprising variety of programs of service value, and a survey has been conducted and the information sifted in an attempt to provide visitors with tuning index of several types of radio programs. While not entirely complete, the survey will be increased as additional information arrives.

News Radiocasts

(All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated)

Maine—Bangor—WLBZ (620kc) — Sun., 8:45 a. m.;5:20, 6:45 (Maine news); 11:15; weekdays, 7:30, 8 a. m.; 12:30, 12:35 (Maine news), 1, 6:02, 6:45, 6:50 (Maine news), 11.

Vermont — Burlington — WCAX (1200kc)—Daily 7:30, 9, 11 a. m. 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30; Monitor News, daily, 2.

Massachusetts — Boston — WEEI (590kc)—Sunday, 12 noon; (1; Week days, 6:50, 7:45 a. m., 3, 6, 11:05.

Boston—WBZ (990kc)—Sunday, 11 a. m., 10, 11; weekdays, 7, 9 a. m., 12 noon, 3:59, 4:55, 6, 11.

Boston—WNAC (1230kc)—Sunday, 8:45 a. m.; 1:30, 6:30, 11; weekdays, 8 a. m., 1, 6, 11, 1 a. m.

Boston—WAAB (1410kc)—Sunday, 2:45, 7; weekdays, 7:30 a. m., 12 noon, 6:45, 12, 1 a. m.

Boston—WMEX (1500kc)—Sunday, 6, 10:30, 11:45; weekdays, 8, 11:45 a. m.; Monitor News, 1; 2:45, 5:45, 7:15, 10:30, 1:45.

Boston—WORL (920kc)—Daily, 8, 8:45 a. m.; Monitor News, 1; 5:45.

Fall River—WSAR (1450kc)—Sunday, 8:45 a. m., 1:30, 6:30, 11; daily, 8 a. m., 12:45, 1, 5:45, 6, 11.

New Bedford—WNBH (1310kc)—Daily, 8, 10 a. m., 12:45, 1, 5:30, 6, 10, 11; Monitor News, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12 noon, weekly review, Monday, 1:30.

Worcester—WTAG (580kc)—Sunday, 6:45, 11; weekdays, 8 a. m., 1, 6, 11.

Worcester—WORC (1280kc—Sunday, 8:45 a. m., 6:05, 10:45; weekdays, 8 a. m., 12, 6:15, 10:45.

Rhode Island—Providence—WPRO (630kc) Daily 8, 8:55, 11 a. m., 1, 4:55, 5:45, 11.

Connecticut — Hartford—WDRC (1330kc)—Daily, 7:15, 7:55, 8:30, 9:30 a. m., 1, 6, 11.

Hartford—WTHT (1200kc)—Daily, 7:30, 8, 9 a. m., 12, 1, 1:55, 5:30, 6, 11.

Hartford—WTIC (1040kc)—Sunday, 8:45 a. m., 12:45, 6:30, 11, 12:55 a. m.; weekdays, 8 a. m., 1, 6, 11, 12:55 a. m. (Wednesday, 12:25 a. m.).

New Haven-WELI (900kc) Daily, 7:45 a. m.; Monitor News, 8:45 a. m.; 12:15, 2:45, 6.

New London-WNLC (1500kc), Weekdays, 8 a. m., 1, 6, 11

Weather Forecasts

(Many news periods are preceded and followed by weather reports. The following are additional.)

Maine-Bangor-WLBZ (620kc)-7 a. m., 12:35, 6:02.

Vermont-Burlington-WCAX (1200kc)-8 a. m., 12:15, 6:30, 9.

Mass.-Boston-WEEI (590kc)-8 a. m., 11.

Boston-WBZ (990kc)-7:55, 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:10, 11:10 (direct from Boston Weather Bureau.)

Boston-WNAC (1230kc)-8:20 a. m., 11:15 (most comprehensive reports in New England).

Fall River-WSAR (1450)-same as WNAC.

New Bedford-WNBH (1310kc)-8:15, 10 a. m., 12:30, 5:30, 10, 11:15.

Worcester-WTAG (580kc)-Daily, 6:30 a. m., 12:30; Sun., 6.

Worcester-WORC (1280kc)-12 noon, 6:45, 10.

Conn.-Hartford-WTIC (1040kc)-Marine forecasts, 11 p. m. 12:55 a. m.

Recorded Classical Music

Vermont-Burlington-WCAX (1200kc)-"Music of the Masters," daily, 8 p. m.

Mass.-Boston-WBZ (990kc)-"The Music You Want" daily and Sunday, except Saturday, 11:15 p. m.

Boston-WMEX (1500kc)-"Pages from the Classical Album," Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri., 1:45 p. m.; Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., 9; Sun., 10:45.

Boston-WORL (920kc)-Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4:30.

Fall River-WSAR (1450kc)-Sun., 9-10 p. m.; Mon., Wed., 8 p. m.

Lawrence-WLAW (680kc)-Mon., Fri., 3-4 p. m.

Worcester-WTAG (580kc)-"Music for Sundays," Sun., 11:30 a. m.

Rhode Island-Providence WPRO (630kc)-"Morning Mailbag," 9:30-10 a. m.

Conn.-Hartford WTHT (1200kc)-Concert Hour, 9:05-10 a. m.

New Haven-WELI (900kc)-Mon., Fri., 11:45 a. m., 1:15; Fri., 3-5.

Other Features

Vermont—Burlington WCAX (1200kc)—Book reviews, Tues., Taylor Rogers's one-man dramatic sketches, Thurs., Sat., 7:15

Mass.—Boston-WAAB (1410kc)—American and National League baseball games, when played, 3 p. m. (also to Colonial Network).

Lawrence—WLAW (680kc)—Band concert from Hampton Beach, N. H., weekdays, 4, 7.

Conn.—Hartford—WTHT (1200kc)—"Hartford Speaks," sidewalk interviews, with visitors, vacation information, daily, 12:30.

Hartford—WTIC (1040kc)—"The Angler's Newsreel," Connecticut fishing information, Friday, 7:15.

New Haven—WELI (900kc)—Connecticut road traffic conditions, Sunday, 10 a. m

Survey Announced In Preparation For Harbor of Boston

Is shipping menaced by rocks in Boston Harbor?

Ever since the British Freighter, City of Salisbury, sank in the approaches to the Harbor over a year ago, shippers have wondered about that question and sought help from the Federal Government to survey the waters. Today, the United States Geodetic Survey announced through its local director that a survey of all the approaches would be made next Spring with $11,000 that has been made available.

The Geodetic Survey boats Lydonia and Gilbert, it was stated, will be based at Boston next Spring to begin the important work. The last survey was made in 1916.

Tradition Rubs Shoulder With Today's Art in Lyme

In Search of New England
(Last of 18 Articles)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Lyme, Connecticut

There are several Connecticut villages in which the name Lyme appears, so if one is driving to any of them it is well to check up routes in advance. North Lyme is a dozen miles from South, eight from Lyme, and is in another township; Hadlyme village seems to have borrowed part of its name from Haddam, whose border is close by. Still more, these and other communities are found in three townships. All this may seem a confusing introduction to an account of the village of Lyme, in the town of Old Lyme, but if it leads motorists to due caution in choosing routes, it may be justified.

With six miles of Connecticut River for Old Lyme's west boundary and four miles on Long Island Sound for its southern, there is no surprise in learning that its largest village was formerly the home of many merchant shipowners, captains and shipbuilders. Thus came the old-time prosperity which accounts for many fine homes of the early 1800's that line the long main street, arched by great elms; also for the admirable white church with lofty spire, standing at a bend of the highway to be seen from a distance.

The Charm of Old Lyme

Some of these homes are occupied by descendants of early owners or builders, but others have been acquired by those who seek comfort in quiet natural surroundings, in a good inn or their own home, with a background of early aristocracy. Among attractions outside the village are miles of salt marsh along the river, cut through by backwaters; fresh - water streams that meander through fields or are dark under overarching trees and shrubs; salt grasses growing high on broad meadows that never knew a drought; low rugged hills to break the long level lines of the land and water; dirt roads of the backcountry, quickly reached, winding through woodlands and over hills.

In such surroundings, only three easy hours from New York City by motor, it is no wonder that an important art colony has developed—one that is remarkable for the standing of its members and the quality of its shows. The Lyme Art Gallery, built in 1921, was much enlarged a year or two ago, and here exhibitions are held from June until September.

"When there was a sea captain in every house," is a phrase of old residents here that suggests the dramatic background against which the old homes and sites are best imagined.

A Famous Church

The much-admired Congregational church is a faithful reproduction of the original built in 1817 and burned in 1907, the green in front used as a training ground for colonial militia. Old homes of dignity and historic associations are near by, notably that of John MacCurdy, dating from 1752 and counting Washington and Lafayette among its guests. The gambrel-roofed, Capt. Samuel Mather House (1745) is now the parsonage of the church. Its clapboarding is an extreme example of overlapping graduated with each course.

Another gambrel-roofed dwelling bears the name of Captain Deming, and just beyond it is the finely designed residence built for Captain John Sill in 1817-18 by Col. Samuel Belcher, architect-builder of the original church and of the Florence Griswold house.

Carl Greenleaf Beede

Postscript

"Have you found New England yet?" a reader of this series asked me this week. "Only glimpses of it, so far," was all I could say. Each subject sketched in the series has been a typical bit of that country in its community character, natural scenes and historical settings. Yet the complete picture is not here.

Real New England, it seems to me, is found in characters of men and women in little villages and on farms, many reached by dirt roads. I was freshly impressed with that truth on a recent motor trip up and down and across Vermont. Perhaps some readers will venture to continue this search for themselves — and in out-of-the-way sections as well as in those better known.

C. G. B.

Council Tables Order to Repair Roof of Library

What to do about leaks in the tile roof of the Boston Public Library became the subject of extended debate in the City Council yesterday when an order from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin allotting $10,000 for repairs. Controller James W. Kenny spoke for the order.

Observing the Library contains the most valuable collection of books in this country, many of them priceless and irreplaceable, Mr. Kenny stated that during storms it is necessary to place buckets in Bates Hall and elsewhere to catch the water. At present there are between 40 and 90 leaks.

During the last 11 years the Library has spent $96,073 to plug up such leaks, Mr. Kenny declared. The basic difficulty, he stated, is that when the 45,000 tiles were installed 45 years ago, no "skin roof" of planking was laid.

The only permanent remedy is to build a new tile roof, he stated. This would cost $256,000.

Council tabled the order.

State Must Lead, Saltonstall Says, Replying to Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

Federation which the Committee knew was not to the best interests of the Commonwealth as a whole. Such conditions, he said, must not continue. Labor's responsibility today is not only toward itself, but toward the Commonwealth.

"I want to see you get a square deal, but I don't want to see you get more than is in the best interests of the State," he said. At another point in his address, he declared the Labor Federation "has more influence in the conduct of affairs in this State than any other one group I know of."

Disposes of Charges

The Governor took up, one by one, the principal charges made against him at the convention yesterday by Nicholas P. Morrissey, the Federation President, and earlier by Kenneth I. Taylor, the Federation's Secretary - Treasurer and Legislative Agent.

The charges principally were based on promises Governor Saltonstall had made to labor groups during his campaign last year, and the belief of the Federation's leaders that he had failed to carry them out since becoming Governor.

The principal charges and his answers follow:

1. That a State wage-and-hour law was not passed by the Legislature. The Governor said: "I still believe that such a bill should become law."

He added that he had signed today a resolve creating a legislative commission to study the matter.

2. That a law providing for peaceful picketing was not passed. The Governor replied that the bill before the Legislature was not clear, but that he had spent a lot of time trying to clear it up.

3. That he sought to emasculate the Federation - sponsored State Labor Relations Board by merging it with the Department of Labor and Industries. Mr. Saltonstall denied that the merger would emasculate the Board, and said it would merely place it under the direction of Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty, a former President of the State Federation, who is very popular with the delegates. He frequently praised Mr. Moriarty, who was seated behind him as he spoke.

4. That he sided against labor by sending State police to the scene of the current strike at the Barre Wool Combing Company, Ltd., at South Barre. The Governor replied that so long as he was Governor and he could prevent it, there would be no injury to any one in the State, but that he would take the policemen off strike duty as soon as he was certain there would be no further trouble.

Cites Labor Legislation

In addition, Governor Saltonstall cited three pieces of legislation favored by the Federation which had been passed by the present Legislature. These were an act permanently eliminating the unemployment compensation tax upon employees; an act giving craft unions the right to be considered as collective bargaining units in a factory; and an act providing for transportation of youth to trade schools.

Governor Saltonstall's address today was the second important speech made thus far at the convention. Late yesterday Robert J. Watt, representative of American workers at the International Labor Office in Geneva, praised unions as the foundation of democracy and excoriated certain American public leaders of minority groups. The speech drew repeated ovations.

There is no danger of Fascism in the United States at present, Mr. Watt declared. But the danger lies in whether our failures of today are plowing the fields for the "grapes of wrath" of tomorrow, he added. Such failure was manifest in the last session of Congress, declared the speaker in the following paragraphs critical of the past session:

The danger to our institutions is not so much from their propaganda as it is from the failure of our representative democracy to serve the interests and needs of the people. I am thinking especially of the session of Congress just adjourned. Pique and prejudice have too often dominated the decisions of the Congress rather than the needs of the people.

Charges Disloyalty

Those who sabotaged the WPA by the destruction of the prevailing rate of wage, by the compulsory layoffs after 18 months, by the inadequacy of the appropriation, were in most instances not representing their constituents when they voted. The defeat of the Housing bill may have been a glorious spree for the self-esteem of some gentlemen.

It is a serious danger to a democracy if Senators and Representatives disregard the needs of the people they were elected to represent. No one who has read the papers recently can doubt that a good many Senators and Congressmen, including some from Massachusetts, have been voting as individuals, not as Representatives.

Declaring that the United States needs the labor movement today more than ever before as a consequence of the failure of the people of other nations to solve the economic, social and political problems of this age, Mr. Watt said:

Says Workers Needed

"We face real danger. Unless the processes of Government and industry can be made to function well enough to master the machinery on which modern life so largely depends, the people may listen to false prophets and be betrayed by them into bondage.

"The American nation needs the loyalty and confidence of the masses of organized workers far more than it needs the little handful who cry 'wolf' every time their vested privileges and exploitation are disturbed by human needs..."

Resolutions Presented

At the first session of the convention yesterday the following resolutions were filed:

An indorsement by the State Federation of Labor for a third term for President Roosevelt.

Condemnation of John L. Lewis for his attack upon Vice-President Garner.

Condemnation of the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreements.

Prohibition of any retired officer of the Army or Navy from an administrative post in the civil departments of the National Government.

Condemnation of the Governor's proposal to close the State Teachers Colleges as an economy measure.

Changing of the date of the Federation's annual convention from August to October.

Barring of an indorsement of any State or local candidate by the State Federation of Labor.

Vermont's Mills and Farms Publicized by Co-operation

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 8—Vermont industry and agriculture is on display this week as State and private agencies co-operate in an organized presentation to the public of Vermont manufactures and products. More than 60 industrial plants are participating in the program, which has been prepared under the direction of the State Planning Board, the departments of Conservation and Development, Industrial Relations and Agriculture.

The State Department of Publicity has distributed advertising and informatory material to hotels, local chambers of commerce and information booths, listing the locations of industrial, agricultural and recreational exhibits. Governor Aiken has issued a general invitation to the public and to visitors in Vermont from other States to attend the exhibits which have been arranged for "Vermont on Display" week.

♦ ♦ ♦

Grand Isle Highway

A nine-year highway project has just been completed with the laying of the last link of hard surface paving on the road extending the length of Grand Isle, the Island county of Vermont. Probably one of the most scenic highways in Vermont, the Island route, between Vermont and Canadian points has long been a favorite with tourists. For its entire length of approximately 40 miles, both the Green Mountains and the Adirondacks form a background on either side to the farmlands which border Lake Champlain. The highway has the further advantage of being but seldom used by commercial vehicles, making it a purely recreational thoroughfare.

The Islands are now accessible by modern highways from New York State and the Province of Quebec by way of the Rouses Point bridge and from Swanton and St. Albans in northwestern Vermont over the new Missisquoi Bay bridge.

♦ ♦ ♦

Canadian Good Will

Canadian officials will pay another good-will visit to Vermont on Saturday and Sunday, August 12 and 13. The itinerary, arranged at a State House conference between officials and J. D. Bachand of St. Johnsbury, chairman of Vermont's Commission on Domestic and Foreign Commerce, will include stops in Burlington, Montpelier, St. Johnsbury and Newport.

The party of 100 Canadians will arrive in Burlington at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon where Mayor John J. Burns and the city council will extend a welcome to the "Queen City." Following a tour of the city, the guests will be tendered a luncheon on the shores of Lake Champlain at 6:30. The party will leave for the State Capital soon after and pass the night there.

The Quebec delegation will attend church in the morning and then meet Gov. George D. Aiken, Mayor William C. Corry and other State and city officials at the State House. The party will then leave for St. Johnsbury where official entertainment has been arranged.

Mayors of three Canadian cities will head the delegation. They are Camilion Houde, Mayor of Montreal, Napoleon Courtemarch of East Montreal and J. B. Fontaine of Joliet. Other guests will include, Jean Bioldeau, Minister of Commerce for Quebec; Louis Goderre, Deputy Minister; Dr. Henry Laureys of Montreal, President of the Senior Federated Chambers of Commerce for Quebec; Aime Laurion of Valleyfield, Industrial Commissioner for Montreal; Valmour Gratton, Chairman of the Montreal Civic Reception Committee; Leon Trepanier, National President of the Canadian Young Men's Association and Joseph Dansereau, President of the St. Jean de Baptiste Association for the Province of Quebec. There will be also many representative of Canadian service clubs in the party.

♦ ♦ ♦

Debt Reduction

A decline of $234,859 in the net debt of Vermont and a surplus $30,000 larger than was estimated last winter, when legislative leaders were attempting to balance the 1940-41 budget, was revealed in the week-end statement issued by State Treasurer, Thomas H. Cave.

The State's consolidation net debt at the end of the fiscal year was $6,462,592.58 as against $6,697,451 on June 30 1938. Of the total net debt $2,212,592 comes under the general fund and $4,250,000 under the pledged highway fund which represents the balance of the 1927 flood bond issue. There was a $190,140.59 gain in the net debt under the general fund. The $425,000 decrease in the flood bond debt, with the increase under the general fund deducted, resulted in a consolidation net debt decrease of $234,859.41.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The O'Neills"	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Boston Hour	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 Piano soloist	"Variations"; music	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	Dinner Dance	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	"Ink Spots"; quartet	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Sport reports
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News comment	Dinner dance music
7:15 Ted Husing; talk	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Quicksilver"; quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatiseen news	"The Green Hornet"	Hillbilly music
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz show	Local dance music	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 "The Human Adventure"; educational dramatization and music	"The Inside Story"; drama; interviews "Information, Please"; questions and answers	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch Eugene Conley, tenor; concert orchestra	"20th Century Serenade"; recording Morton Gould's Orch. Morton Gould's Orch.	"Western Serenade" "A Song Is Born" "A Song Is Born" WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra;	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	comedy	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	Alec Templeton; Conrad	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	Nagel; orchestra	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"If I Had the Chance";	"Mr. District Attorney";	Bob Stanley's Orch.	"Dance Parade"
10:15 trio; sketch	network interviews	dramatic	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	Jack Little's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog	"Pop Concert"	News Service
10:45 "Armchair" talk	Jack Little's Orch.	House"; drama; music	"Pop Concert"	"Dance Parade"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	Network speakers	J. Franklin's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network speakers	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	J. Martinez's Orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "About Us"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; music	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Songs of Italy
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	Songs of Italy
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	The Vass Family	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Harvey and Dell"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Hollywood talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Sally's Sallies"	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	"Don Artiste," pianist	Everett Hoagland's Or.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Phil Brito, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Betty and Bob"	First game: Boston Red	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sox-Philadelphia	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	"Rehearsal Time"; vo-	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	First game: Boston Red	"Classical Album"
2:45 String ensemble	calists; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Sox-Philadelphia	News Service
3:00 News service	Sport comment	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	First game: Boston Red	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Navy Band	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sox-Philadelphia	Sport reports
3:30 "Swing Serenade"	"Favorite Waltzes"	Pepper Young's Family	"The Band Parade"	Sport reports
3:45 "Swing Serenade"	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Second game: Boston	Sport reports
4:00 Del Castillo, or-	Sport comment	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox-Philadelphia	Sport reports
4:15 ganist	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Second game: Boston	Sport reports
4:30 "Time for Dancing"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Red Sox-Philadelphia	Sport reports
4:45 Bluegrass music	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	Red Sox-Philadelphia	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Sport comment	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"20th Century Music"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Eton Boys	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	"Ink Spots"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 Maxine Sullivan	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Dance Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 'People's Platform'	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
7:45 informal discussion	Duke Ellington's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Honolulu Bound";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	"20th Century Music"	Federal Housing talks
8:15 comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	"20th Century Music"	Langworth Carolers
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	Hobby Lobby; Gabriel	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Goldman Band concert	The Gauchos
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Heatter, m. c.; guests	vocalists	Goldman Band concert	"Rhythm Romance"
9:00 "Detour to Love";	150th Anniv. of Boston	"What's My Name"; quiz	Seger Ellis' Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 dramatization	Light; drama	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Stadium Concert;	"Idea Mart"; variety	George Jessel's Celebri-	Percy Faith's Music; so-	"Classical Album"
9:45 New York Philhar-	program	ties program	loists; quartet; orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00 monic - Symphony	National Symphony Or.	Kay Kyser's College of	Foreign News comment	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:15 Orchestra	National Symphony Or.	Musical Knowledge	Chicago Symphony Or.	California Rambiers
10:30 Fashions fr. Paris	Jay Franklin; Mark Sul-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm";	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	livan, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Lyle Stanton's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
11:30 Jack Jenney's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Swinging Strings"
11:45 Jack Jenney's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 9

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
6:00	WIXAL	11.79mc

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Thru Aug. 8, "Broadway Serenade," Jeanette MacDonald—"Return of Cisco Kid," Warner Baxter—Aug. 9-12, "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant—"First Offenders," Walter Abel—Thru Aug. 15, "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck—"Outside These Walls," Dolores Costello—Aug. 16—19, "The Hardys Ride High," Mickey Rooney—"Rookie Cop," Tim Holt—Thru Aug. 22, "Juarez," Bette Davis, Paul Muni—"Sorority House," Anne Shirley

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Red Sox Relief Pitcher Receives Starting Call—Boston Yacht Club Next Host

Mrs. Laura Thomas Gives Men Skippers Competition

By Wendell Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Aug. 8—"Well, this is one place I wear the pants," laughed Mrs. Laura Cooney Thomas as she, her husband and Sherb Rand made fast halyards and sheets and put away sails in their proper bags aboard Onward II after yesterday's race here.

They had just finished their Manchester 18-foot I Class encounter in the second race of the Eastern series. Most of the work was being done by Rand and husband Thomas; but you can be sure Tommy was casting a weather eye for the shore when he would once again step into the "pants" role.

But Tommy has become accustomed to being first mate to his "captain wife" on a yacht, for the latter has been one of the top ranking North Shore skippers ever since she first handled a tiller back in 1930. Not only does Mrs. Thomas rate at the top of North Shore women's skippers field, but she gives the high ranking men a battle in this matching of "tacks" and spinnaker runs.

Gives Anxious Moments

For five seasons now she has been sailing in a class that boasts some of the smartest skippers around these waters. It takes a capable skipper anyway to handle these I boats. Eighteen feet on the water line and 31 over all, they possess a deep keel and are touchy at the helm.

Her rivals—Alvin Whittemore, Hank O'Brien, John McAleer, Jim Finlay, George Rolt, and others—all doff their hats to this young woman skipper who keeps them on their toes and gives them anxious moments up and off the wind.

Nine seasons ago Mrs. Thomas, then Laura Cooney, stepped into a Gloucester Midget, a catboat under 12 feet, and at that time received her first sailboat thrills. She later bought an Alden Pilot, a small jib-headed craft possessing a short keel and sporting a spinnaker. It was with the Pilot that Mrs. Thomas received her first racing experiences.

Women's Champion

Five seasons ago, though, her father, who is a prominent sail maker up Rockport way and who makes all her sails for her, bought Onward II. Since its inception, Onward II, with Mrs. Thomas at the helm, has yet to lose a series at its home port under the banners of the Sandy Bay Yacht Club.

Next Monday, Mrs. Thomas will represent Sandy Bay Yacht Club for the fifth successive season in the North Shore Women's sailing championships. In her second quest for the North Shore title, Mrs. Thomas brought home the Lee Cup to Rockport. The following year she lost in her defense to Marion Leeson by one-quarter of a point. Last year, the Sandy Bay forces finished third.

Although Mrs. Thomas has yet to win the annual championship series, the Rockport skipper has been in the running every one of her four-years participation. Last year at Savin Hill, she lost her two-race lead in the third and final encounter when she hit a flat spot off Spectacle Island and George Rolt sailing Oriental and Nipper sneaked in ahead of her for the championship.

Field Hockey

Besides handling tillers, Mrs. Thomas was a clever wielder of hockey sticks during her undergraduate days at Wheaton College. In her freshman year, she was elected captain of the frosh field hockey forces, and then for the first time in Wheaton's history, she was one of six girls who made the varsity. She was also in dance groups, and was a charter member of Wheaton's now famous orginal dance group.

This week so far, Mrs. Thomas has been having difficulties trying to get Onward moving. Her record thus far is but two-sixths, yet before the week is over it will be a different story. "At least we hope so," she added.

Tommy was getting hungry. The sails were all put away and everything was shipshape. He still had that weather eye trained on the shoreline, where he would regain those "pants."

We were wondering, though, as we left them, just who did the dishes.

Bill Benswanger Has Advice For McKechnie Team

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8 (AP)—Pirate boss Bill Benswanger has some timely advice for Cincinnati about what can happen to a league leader at this stage of the campaign. And he ought to know whereof he speaks.

"The Reds don't have it yet even though seven and a half games in front," declared the Buc owner. "I don't mean they won't win, but a lot of things can happen in two months of baseball.

"The last two months often are the hardest for the pace-setters. We know something about that. The Reds will start feeling the pressure and you can never tell."

Can't Forget

Benswanger can't forget that about this time last year his outfit topped the National by a margin of some half a dozen games, then collapsed in the stretch. He gave up when Gabby Hartnett's homer in the ninth with two on knocked Pittsburgh out of the World Series in favor of the Cubs.

The Pirates are down in fourth place 12½ games back of the Reds now but Benswanger hasn't thrown in the towel even though he's turned his efforts toward building for 1940.

"We live in hope," he said as the Bucs traveled abroad for an eight-day stand against the three top teams of the circuit. "If we would quit harboring a hope why there wouldn't be much left."

Young Pitching Staff

Benswanger is expecting better things of his revived mound corps and with two recent additions believes "we are getting the nucleus of a young and capable pitching staff."

He looks for a winner in burly Max Butcher, recently acquired from the Phillies and nominated to try and halt the Cardinal winning streak today. And the Pirate prexy is ready for anything but a disappointment in Johnny Gee, Giant flinger obtained from Syracuse.

Turnesa Richer By First Money In Golf Tourney

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Aug. 8 (AP)—Jim Turnesa, was $500 richer today because he had the ability to hover close to par during the home stretch of the 54-hole White Mountain Open golf tournament yesterday, while two other "big money" players faltered over the last nine holes.

Lawson Little, former American and British amateur king who now is the pro at Bretton Woods, slumped to 41 on the home nine to finish in a tie for third place with Tony Manero, of Salem, Mass., at 218, six strokes back of Turnesa.

An unknown pro from Lancaster, N. H., Ben Yaskl, took second place with 217, despite an 8 on the par 5 seventeenth.

Turnesa fired rounds of 72 and 70 for his closing 36 holes to post 212, two over par for the 54 holes.

Harold (Jug) McSpaden, of Winchester, Mass., finished with 222 and Gene Sarazen, of Brookfield, Conn., with 224.

Boston Batting

Bees		Red Sox	
Cuccinello	.330	Foxx	.364
Hassett	.325	Finney	.340
Garms	.309	Doerr	.321
Simmons	.287	Williams	.309
West	.274	Cramer	.307
Miller	.269	Tabor	.305
Andrews	.267	Cronin	.299
Warstler	.260	Carey	.292
Outlaw	.247	Nonnenkamp	.280
Cooney	.240	Peacock	.278
Majeski	.240	Yosmik	.268
Sisti	.237	Desautels	.212
Lopez	.227	Berger	.154
Masi	.214	Berg	.143

No-Hitter in Texas

BEAUMONT, Texas, Aug. 8 (AP)—Righthander Red Barrett of Houston pitched a seven-inning no-hit Texas League game against Beaumont yesterday, winning, 1-0. He hit one batsman and walked two.

Newton Driver Wins Ontario Regatta Race

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Aug. 8 (AP)—George C. Schraft of Newton, Mass., won the 225 cubic inch class motorboat event yesterday at a regatta here. Schraft covered the 2½-mile course at a speed of 59.93 miles an hour.

Jackie Cooper, holder of the world record for a measured mile in the 225 class, placed second in his "Tops III." Schraft sent Cooper down to a defeat in the first two heats and took an easy victory in the third. B. C. Hamlin of Buffalo, N. Y., drove his radically-designed "Boodoo" to third position.

In other events results were as follows: Class 225 (Division Two), Bud Weeks, Des Moines, Iowa; Class 210, O. Trudeau, Detroit, Mich.; Class 151, O. Trudeau, Detroit; Class 135, O. Trudeau, Detroit; Class "F2" outboard, Bob Chalmers, Williamsville, N. Y.; W. Wickwire, Cortland, N. Y.

Nettelbladts Win

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP) — Beating par by six strokes, Harry Nettelbladt, Framingham Country Club pro, and his brother Carl, won the New England P. G. A. amateur-pro golf championship yesterday, scoring a best ball of 67-69—136 over the par 71 Essex County Club course.

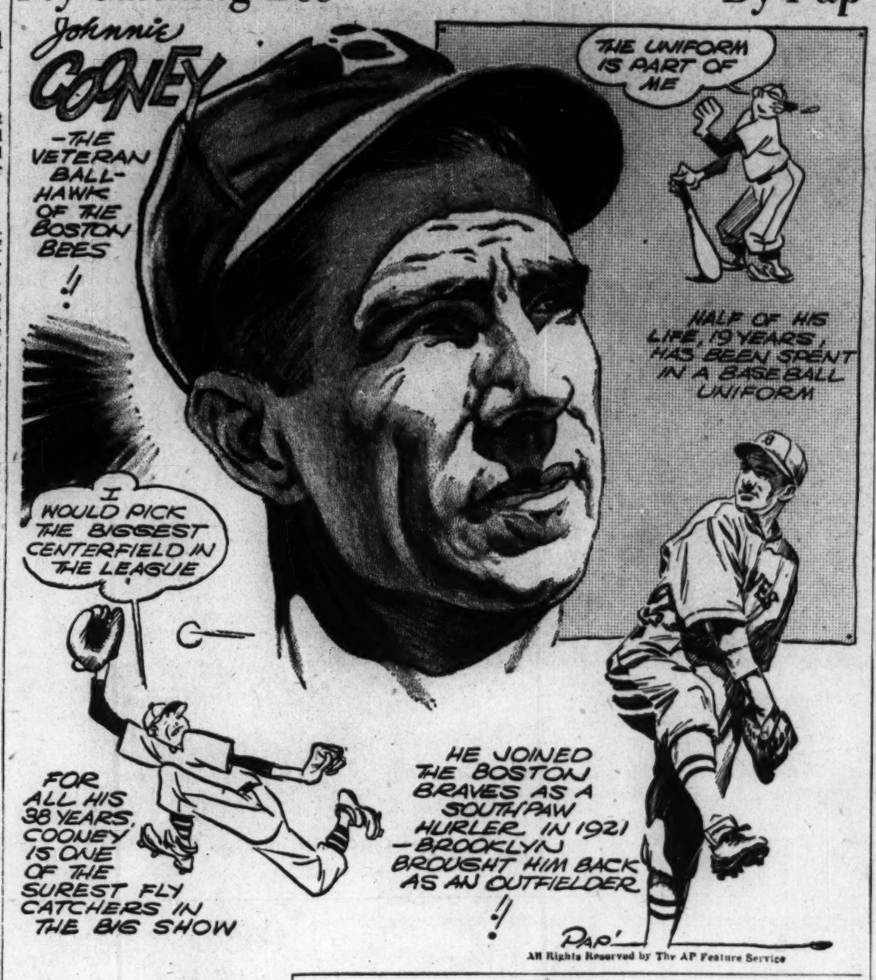
Ed Burke, Wianno pro, and D. A. Jones, of the same club, posted 69-68—137, to finish in second place, edging out Gene McDonough, and Bobby Knowles of the home club and Tom Mahan and Dr. J. T. Grady, of United Shoe, who tied at 138. McDonough and Knowles had 70 and 68, while Mahan and Grady posted 66—the lowest score of the tournament—and 72.

Meet Canceled

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—Nine games of the Western Zone competition of the New York State Semipro Baseball Tournament drew a total of 155 paid admissions. The meet was canceled today.

BASEBALL
Tm'w Fenway Park Two Games 1st Game 1:30
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Fly-Catching Bee —By Pap'


Johnnie COONEY
—THE VETERAN BALL-HAWK OF THE BOSTON BEES
!
I WOULD PICK THE BIGGEST CENTERFIELD IN THE LEAGUE
THE UNIFORM IS PART OF ME
HALF OF HIS LIFE, 19 YEARS, HAS BEEN SPENT IN A BASE BALL UNIFORM
FOR ALL HIS 38 YEARS, COONEY IS ONE OF THE SUREST FLY CATCHERS IN THE BIG SHOW
HE JOINED THE BOSTON BRAVES AS A SOUTHPAW HURLER IN 1921 —BROOKLYN BROUGHT HIM BACK AS AN OUTFIELDER
!
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

For 19 years, exactly half of his life, Johnnie Cooney has been in organized baseball.

The Boston Bees' veteran outfielder celebrated his 38th anniversary last March in the training camp of the team with which he made his big league debut in 1921. In those day the Boston National League entry was called the Braves. Cooney was a left-handed pitcher then.

With New Haven

After spending part of the 1922 season with New Haven, Johnnie returned to Boston and until 1930 was for the most part a pitcher although he occasionally filled in at first base and the outfield.

A session in the minors followed and Cooney filled a triple role for Jersey City, Newark, Toledo and Indianapolis. In 1934 and 1935 he confined his baseballing to the outfield and pounded the ball at such a terrific clip that he earned another chance in the big show when Brooklyn bought him.

Back to Boston

A couple of seasons with Brooklyn and Cooney wound up again in Boston.

You get a pretty good idea of what a man Cooney is when you recall that away back in 1923, Cooney was mentioned in trade rumors. The story was that John McGraw offered Boston a young first base rookie named Bill Terry in exchange for southpaw pitcher Johnnie Cooney. The deal fell through, but today Terry has long since completed his active playing career while the seasoned southpaw pitcher of 1923 is still carrying on as a flychaser.

Cooney is truly a ball-hawk. For all his years Johnnie is still fleet afoot. The knowledge gained in long service is put to good use. Johnnie has never stopped adding to his store of information concerning the batting habits of opposing players. —Pap'

Local Box Score

Bees

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hudson 2b	4	2	1	1	1	2	0
Lavagetto 3b	5	2	2	6	2	0	0
Walker cf	6	0	2	2	2	0	0
Parks rf	5	0	2	3	3	0	0
Camilli 1b	2	1	0	0	10	0	0
Phelps, c	5	1	1	3	7	1	0
Koy lf	3	0	1	2	2	0	0
Durocher ss	4	1	2	3	3	4	0
Pressnell p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hutchinson p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tamulis p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	39	7	11	19	30	10	0
BOSTON							
Warstler ss	5	0	1	1	2	3	0
Cooney cf	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
Simmons lf	4	0	2	3	2	0	0
Outlaw lf	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	2	3	9	2	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	1	2	2	2	6	1
West rf	5	2	2	5	2	0	0
Lopez c	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Sisti 3b	5	0	2	3	1	0	1
Posedel p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanning p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Majeski	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Sullivan p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	42	6	13	19	†29	13	2

*Batted for Lanning in ninth. †Two out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	—7
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—6

Runs batted in, West 3, Lavagetto 3, Walker 2, Warstler, Phelps, Koy, Outlaw, Hassett. Two-base hits, Sisti, Lavagetto, Walker, Simmons, Koy, Majeski, Hassett. Three-base hit, Phelps. Home runs, West, Lavagetto. Stolen base, Hassett. Sacrifice, Camilli. Left on base, Boston 9, Brooklyn 12. Base on balls, by Pressnell, by Posedel 4, by Tamulis 2, by Lanning 2, by Sullivan 2. Struck out, by Pressnell, by Hutchinson 3, by Posedel 3, by Tamulis 3. Hits, off Pressnell, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Tamulis, 4 in 3 innings; off Posedel, 3 in 7 innings; off Sullivan, 2 in 1 2-3 innings; off Hutchinson, 6 in 5 2-3 innings; off Lanning 1 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher Tamulis. Losing pitcher, Sullivan. Time, 2h. 47m. Umpires, Moran, Sears and Campbell. Attendance 27,950.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Grove	11	2	Fette	10	4
Heving	9	3	Posedel	11	8
Dickman	6	2	Lanning	4	3
Ostermueller	4	3	Shoffner	4	6
Rich	4	3	MacFayden	4	11
Auker	7	6	Sullivan	2	4
Wilson	7	7	Turner	3	7
Galehouse	5	6	Errickson	3	5
Wade	1	2	Frankhouse	0	3
Sayles	0	0			

Joe Heving Makes Second Start on Mound Tomorrow

BULLETIN

National League

Boston at New York, postponed, rain.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having failed in a previous attempt to go nine innings, Joe Heving tomorrow will make his second attempt against the Philadelphia Athletics. Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox made it known today that the relief ace and Woody Rich will pitch the Wednesday double-header at Fenway Park.

As the No. 1 rescue artist of the Red Sox mound corps, Heving has cut a valuable figure at the Jersey Street ball orchard, winning nine while dropping only two games. Only Lefty Grove has bagged more triumphs for Cronin, and it is possible that even the great southpaw does not surpass Heving in all-round value. Lefty is never asked to come out of the bull pen.

Lost to Browns

On June 21, in a series with the St. Louis Browns, Cronin used Heving as his starting hurler. The experiment, however, was unsuccessful. The visitors pounded Joe for eight hits in two innings, forcing upon him his third setback of the year. Since that date he has made 12 relief appearances and accomplished six wins. In all, Heving has relieved struggling mates 28 times.

Cronin further announces that Jack Wilson will close the Philadelphia series on Thursday, which will be Ladies' Day for the second straight week. Friday's single game with Washington has been moved back to manufacture a double bill on Sunday. Wilson's last appearance was encouraging. He beat the Detroit Tigers, 8-3, giving only seven hits and three walks. It will be recalled that Moe Berg was his catcher, a fact which played no small part in the outcome. Jack, in past seasons, has enjoyed his best days with Moe behind the plate, and Cronin may keep this battery intact for the remainder of the campaign. Berg is a steadying influence to the temperamental right-hander. In fact, if Moe could catch 130 games for the Red Sox, the entire mound corps would have a more stable appearance.

Dickman in Bull Pen

With Heving on the starting line, Emerson Dickman remains as the only dependable workman in the bull pen. Before today's single with the Athletics, the Washington and Lee graduate had rescued on 27 occasions, and like Heving, had failed in a lone attempt to start. Dick's record is six and two.

The Athletics, in some ways at least, are similar to the Browns. Both teams can make plenty of trouble when given fair pitching. The A's, now managed by Earle Mack in the absence of Connie, are rather firmly entrenched in seventh place, and are not apt to move up or down in the remaining weeks of the American League race. By 1940, if the organization can uncover new mound talent, it will rank as a first division contender. During the recently-concluded home series with the West, the Mackmen dropped 11 out of 14. Lee Ross, who won two of the three, is one of the few nine-inning hurlers on the Mack roster.

* * *

The Red Sox early today had played only nine games with the A's, on a schedule that calls for 22. Of the nine, Cronin had captured seven. Both setbacks were absorbed at Fenway Park, where Mack's hitters made use of the friendly barrier behind left and center fields.

* * *

Casey Stengel's Bees today plunged into a four-game series at the Polo Grounds. Tomorrow there is a double-header. From New York the locals go back to Brooklyn before returning to National League Field for a lengthy set of engagements with the East and West.

Close Competition in 'Head Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD Aug. 8—Today might have been called "point day" as leaders and runners-up in all the classes covered each closely throughout the matinee which marked the final race of the Eastern Yacht Club series held in conjunction with Marblehead's 48th running of its Mid-Summer Race Week here.

With but few exceptions, each of the 40-odd classes witnessed a close battle of tacks and covering duels both on and off the wind in the competition for Eastren's silverware.

Five major classes sported undefeated skippers as the yachts received starting guns for this third encounter.

Young Bill Aldrich did a fine job at the helm of the Eight Meter, Armida, with two straight triumphs in that lofty-rigged class. Francis Welch, continued Evanthia's winning prestige of the past two years with two wins in the M-Bs.

Speedy, Peggy Tied

C. Barber Dunwoody, former North Shore junior Champion, had two outstanding victories in the numerous Yankee Dory class, but Harold Grover was right at his stern with two seconds. Bobby Coulson, Eastern Yacht Club's junior skipper this year, had two long wins in the T Class. The MacKenna brothers rounded out the favored five with undefeated performances in the Winthrop Hustlers.

But the point getting all down the line was the closest in years. Arthur Santry's Taygetta was attempting to save its one point margin over Francis Waterman's Robin in the Q Class. Don Macintosh's Speedy with Johnny McAleer at the helm and Alvin Whittemore's Peggy were battling tack for tack with each other, their Manchester 18-foot I Class series tied and in their hands.

Frances P. Copeland's Periwinkle in the International One Design Class received the gun yesterday to give her a two-point lead over Caleb Loring's Pompano.

The hard-sailing John Lawrence aboard his Thirty Square Meter, Moose, was the exception in the close racing, for going into this afternoon's encounter, Moose held a four-point lead over Chandler Hovey's Oriole as a result of a first and second.

35 Indians

In the international Stars, Gifford Beal of Sandy Bay chalked up a first after Saturday's second, thereby giving him a three-point margin over John Burroughs in Lucky Me and the Barnegat Bay sailor, C. W. McNeely with his Star Dust.

Those colored spinnakers of the Indians were more numerous yesterday than on Saturday, in fact 35 of the craft turned out, the Indians taking fleet leadership as a result. Jimmy Bonney retained his lead in points with two over Dr. Leonard Lee's new Hardalee, Quincy Bay Race Week winner. Hardalee finished second behind Billy Cornell's Sachem, while Bonney scored a fifth after his opening day victory.

Mrs. Arnold Wood took the lead in Marblehead's Town Class after winning yesterday. John Lynch's Buddy and George O'Day's Good News Too were a few points astern.

Tiller Talk

Boston Yacht Club takes over tomorrow's sponsorship with its annual mid-week regatta. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the Corinthian Yacht Club holds its three-day series.

* * *

The tacking down-wind by the Thirty Square Meters is especially noticeable in these light airs. Unable to hold the zephyrs in their tremendous kites directly before the wind on the run the "Squeaks" must reach back and forth on the homeward thrash.

* * *

Yeserday's fleet total of 393 squals the Monday record of the Eastern Yacht Club. The record equalling yesterday together with the record-breaking along Boston Bay ports this summer is remarkable after the damage to yachts in last fall's hurricane.

* * *

Boston Yacht Club's record of 415 yachts set last year on Wednesday of race week should be given a severe testing tomorrow by the flotilla. For some reason, the Harbor doesn't look as full as in previous years, however. Maybe, it is because most of the "big stickers" are elsewhere. W. A. D.

Sporting Around the Hub

The man of the hour at Longwood, during the National Doubles next week, will not be Bobby Riggs, Jack Crawford, the Australian, Frankie Parker, Gene Mako, or even Wayne Sabin (if he comes); but Walter Pate, non-playing captain of the United States Davis Cup team.

Of course the National men's, women's, mixed, Father and Son, and Veterans' doubles titles are lofty and honorable distinctions and very much to be desired; but with the frustrated attempts all season of experts to pick and predict the probable members of the team it remains for a non-playing captain to render a decision rather soon that is even more important than titles, and this next week affords the best opportunity to judge the eligibles.

Naturally the task is at least slightly easier now that Sabin huffed and puffed his way out of the Southampton tournament over spikes and then dropped a first-round match at Rye to Martin Buxby. This morning he had not entered the National Doubles with partner Mako; but if the season is to maintain its inconsistency Sabin and Mako should come and win, thereby presenting the tennis officials with a ludicrous situation that defies solving.

Also here next week will be the visiting British girl players who will take part in the National Doubles and then head for Forest Hills to compete against an American team in the Wightman Cup matches. All told the Longwood schedule will be full.

* * *

The Boston Olympets softball team is growing popular and Thursday night they will face a team from Hartford, Conn., although the scene shifts from the Garden to the Boston Arena. The Garden is renewing the refrigeration piping and the floor is torn up.

* * *

One of the stars on the Washington Redskin team is Wayne Milnar, end from Salem, and one of the stars on the college all-star team to face the Redskins here Sept. 11 at Fenway Park will be Cliff Wilson, ex-Harvard blocking back.

for BAKED PORK CHOPS
Enjoy a new taste thrill by cooking the chops with MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. Made from fresh, juicy, sun ripened California tomatoes—of which 6-oz. can contains 2 lbs. Economical because it's a concentrate Rich in flavor. Low in cost. For above and 51 other appetizing, FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co.
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CRAB MEAT GEISHA OR CHATKA FANCY QUALITY No. ½ TIN 22c
GRAPEFRUIT FINAST FANCY SECTIONS 3 No. 2 TINS 25c
MAYONNAISE FINAST PT. JAR 19c QT. JAR 35c

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Richmond MEDIUM SIZE 3 No. 2 TINS 33c
Finast TINY SIFTED 2 No. 2 TINS 25c
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—Save On These Bakery Suggestions—
Maple Walnut Cake 2 FOR 25c
Doughnuts LARGE SIZE 2 DOZ. 25c
Fruit & Nut Bread LOAF 19c
Currant Buns PKG. 9c
Barbecue Rolls PKG. 10c
English Muffins PKG. 14c

R&R CHICKEN BONELESS No. ½ TIN 39c
ELMWOOD CHICKEN BONED 6 oz. TIN 35c
RED SALMON FANCY ALASKA TALL TIN 19c
STRING BEANS FINAST WHOLE 2 No. 2 TINS 25c
FINAST CORN GOLDEN BANTAM 3 No. 2 TINS 25c
MACARONI OR SPAGHETTI WHITE SPRAY 8 oz. PKG. 5c
BAKER'S COCOA ½ LB. TIN 7c
UNDERWOOD Deviled HAM 2¼ oz. Tin 14c 4½ oz. TIN 25c
PICKLES ASSORTED 10c VARIETIES 3 BOTS. 25c
PRUDENCE HASH CORNED BEEF 16 oz. TIN 17c
FLUFF MARSHMALLOW SM. TIN 9c LGE. TIN 19c
RINSO RINSES CLOTHES WHITE 2 LGE. PKGS. 39c
EXTRACTS BURNETT'S, BAKER'S or FOSS Your Choice 2 oz. BOT. 25c
BLUEBERRIES ONE PIE 14½ oz. TIN 15c
FRIEND'S BEANS OVEN BAKED 2 28 oz. TINS 25c
B&M BEANS OVEN BAKED 2 28 oz. TINS 25c
BAKED BEANS FINAST 2 28 oz. TINS 23c
SHREDDED WHEAT 2 PKGS. 23c
EVR REDY CHICKEN FRICASSEE TIN 29c
PRESERVES MIRABEL - ALL KINDS EXCEPT STRAWBERRY 1 LB. JAR 17c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Davis Cup Match at Seabright, N. J.—'Olympic Preview' at White City Stadium

Cubans Prepare on Grass For Play With Australians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEABRIGHT, N. J.—Here on the lush greensward of the Seabright Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, two of the three remaining Davis Cup contenders are preparing to meet and determine a survivor to wrest the time-honored trophy from the Budgeless Americans.

Australia, with John Bromwich and Adrian Quist in top shape, are overwhelming favorites to defeat the Cubans, then travel to Boston and subdue the Jugoslav team (if it does not default), for the right to challenge the United States.

New Experience

A new experience is in store for the Aussies when they play Cuba, August 10, 11, and 12, for the ambidextrous Bromwich and the agile Quist will find themselves opposed by a group of businessmen on vacation, instead of the usual team of "cup-hunters."

Dick, Larry, and Joe, are respectively and respectfully, a civil engineer, a secretary, and an accountant, and in Cuba answer to the names Ricardo Morales, Lorenzo Nodarse, and Jose Aguero. They are the backbone of the Cuban Davis Cup team which defeated Canada and Japan, and are now tennis-touring the United States on a month's leave of absence.

Two weeks ago the Cubans expunged the Canadian Cuppers 4-1 at Havana, and then entered the American Zone semifinals with a little publicized default victory over the pre-occupied Japanese netsters.

Enthusiastic

The improbability of even winning one match against the Australians does not hamper the enthusiasm of the Cubans. They point with pride to the fact that they have come this far, and the English-speaking pair, Morales and Nodarse, are enthusiastic in telling about the sports resurrection in Cuba.

Davis Cup competition was abandoned in 1935, due mostly to financial reasons. According to Morales, the whole Cuban sports program was on a shaky basis for two years, until the government stepped in and organized the Cuban Sports Commission in 1938.

The government now controls and promotes all sporting events through this commission, but it is not a government subsidy. The gate receipts from the sports events support the entire program, and all the government does is supervise the program and prevent competition from private sports promoters.

Takes Back-Seat

In Cuba, tennis has to take a back-seat to the national pastime they have assimilated from the nation that protected them—the grand American sport of baseball. But this year, the Sports Commission decided to invite Canada to come to Havana for the Davis Cup tie. A large attendance and the resulting victory made is possible for the Cuban team to come to the United States.

Besides the three players already mentioned, non-playing captain Dr. Rene Ruiz, and netster Guido Conill round out the Cuban traveling-squad.

This is the first competition on grass for the Cubans, and they are finding it hard to adapt themselves to the new surface. All courts in their country are clay, and the resulting top-spin strokes are not working so well on grass. However, the No. 1 man on the team, Morales, considers the grass courts more favorable for his game, as he learned flat strokes in his tennis beginning at Culver Military Academy.

Ocean Aquaplaners

Wide World

CATALINA ISLAND, Calif.—Some of the contestants in the annual Catalina Island-Hermosa Beach aquaplane race are shown here in training for the cross-channel race of 41 miles. Left to right are Bob Brown, Jeanne Gilbert, Marion Cook, Sherril Rice and Bob Lamphier.

Watson and Jeffrey Clinch Meet for American Athletes

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—America's hand-picked athletes followed the herculean figure of Bill Watson and the flying feet of Clyde Jeffrey yesterday to a notable triumph over the track and field forces of 15 other nations in an "Olympic Preview" at the White City Stadium.

About 60,000 fans defied the raw weather and rain to see the International Meet but they were well rewarded. As the Americans piled up 54 points, 13 of them by Watson and 10 by Jeffrey, to Great Britain's 41, three British records were shattered and two equaled.

The lone jarring note was the loud and raucous greeting handed America's Blaine Rideout when he swung wide to pass two other runners at the start of the last lap of the mile. It was evident from the stand that Blaine had been forced wide but, probably because he was considered the cause of Sydney Wooderson's downfall at Princeton in June, he got the old greeting just the same.

Won by Pell

Whatever it was, the incident had little bearing on the result of the race. Denis Pell, who has been shadowing Wooderson all season, went out like a deer on the backstretch and won comfortably in 4:15.2. Janusz Staniszewski of Poland was second and Rideout fourth.

This victory for Britain plus B. F. McCabe's third and C. Cox's fifth put the Britons into the lead—temporarily. But George Varoff captured the pole vault with a disappointing leap of 13ft. 6in. Next Watson, who had taken third in the discus, broke the British shot put record with a heave of 52ft. 8in., then walked over to the broad jump pit and leaped 24ft. 6in. for his second victory. That was the ball game.

The Americans started as though the meet was being run for their benefit. Charlie Beetham, former Ohio State star, knocked off the half-mile—just striding—in 1:52.3. Then Jeffrey started his sprint double by winning the 100-yard dash in the creditable time of 9.8s. over a soggy track.

Unawed by Field

Roy Cochran, Indiana youth apparently unawed by a field that included J. Bostmans of Belgium and Fritz Hoelling of Germany, won the 400-meter hurdles in 52.7, a clocking that set up a new British record and was only one tenth of a second off the international mark. He jumped into the lead at the second hurdle, increased his advantage on the backstretch and breezed home three yards in front of Hoelling.

Jeffrey followed with the 220 that was notable only for the ease with which he won. His time of 21.8 was six tenths of a second off the British record but he still was two yards in front of Britain's A. W. Sweeney, who also was second in the century.

Eight-Meter Series Tied

YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP) — The Youngstown Yacht Club placed its new and shining trophy, a model yacht in gold, back in the clubhouse today—the inaugural contest adjudged a tie.

Saltwater sailors from Long Island Sound and the Marblehead (Mass.) yacht crew went home after three heats in Eight-Meter yachts over a triangular 7½ mile course ended in a six-point tie between them and a freshwater Lake Ontario crew.

Ken Thayer, member of the committee in charge of the Youngstown Yacht Club's first invitational Eight-Meter regatta, said the three skippers, judges and the committee decided last night to inscribe the trophy as a tie contest and reserve it for competition next year.

A trim, Eight-Meter craft bearing the name "Conewago" swung at anchor here after two days of competition, an unwitting common denominator of sailing technique.

For it was because of the Conewago principally that rival crews of saltwater and freshwater sailors wound up in a three-way tie after a week end of competition. Sailed by each crew in turn, she won every race.

When a band of salts from Marblehead, brought the ship first across the line in yesterday's race, it was the Conewago's third victory in two days. And the finish resulted in a tie score for the two heats Sunday and the third yesterday morning ended in the tie. A fourth and deciding heat yesterday afternoon was postponed after a calm settled over this end of Lake Ontario.

At last night's meeting, skipper Drake Sparkman of the Long Island crew said his sailors were scheduled to sail tomorrow in the annual New York Yacht Club cruise and felt they could not risk a longer stay here, waiting for a sailable breeze.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	69	30	.697
Boston	60	37	.619
Chicago	55	46	.545
Cleveland	52	47	.525
Detroit	52	48	.520
Washington	45	57	.441
Philadelphia	36	63	.364
St. Louis	29	70	.293

Results Aug. 7
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 5.
Only game played.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	62	34	.646
St. Louis	55	42	.567
Chicago	53	46	.535
Pittsburgh	49	46	.516
New York	48	45	.516
Brooklyn	49	48	.505
Boston	43	54	.443
Philadelphia	26	67	.280

Results Aug. 7
Brooklyn 7, Boston 6. (10 innings)
Only game played.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pirates defeated New York Giants twice, 5-1, 13-3 beating Carl Hubbell in second game, before 50,000 and increased National League lead to 6½ games.

Three Years Ago

Glenn Morris established a new world's record winning Olympic Decathlon with 7,900 points. Robert Clark and Jack Parker both of United States, placed second and third, respectively.

Five Years Ago

Hack Wilson unconditionally released by Brooklyn Dodgers; set National League home run record of 56 in 1930.

Layden Elected All-Star Coach

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Head Coach Elmer Layden and his four nationally-known assistants will begin drilling their squad of 69 college seniors Saturday for the game with the New York Giants in Soldier Field Aug. 30.

The five coaches and all-star squad, chosen in a nationwide vote, will prepare for the annual charity game with the pro champions on the Northwestern University gridiron in near-by Evanston.

Layden's choice as head coach was announced yesterday after all votes in the coaches poll had been tabulated. The famous Notre Dame tutor polled 5,127,888 points, each first place vote counting three points with two for second and one for third.

His four assistants are Harry Stuhldreher of Wisconsin, representing the Big Ten; Carl Snavely of Cornell from the East, Bob Neyland of Tennessee from the South and Edward (Slip) Madigan of St. Mary's from the far West. Each qualified for a spot on the staff by getting the most points for their respective sections.

The game usually draws close to 80,000 spectators, with proceeds going to charities designated by the Chicago Tribune, originator and sponsor of the game.

Boston Printers Win

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8 (AP)—The defending champions from Washington, D. C., showed championship form yesterday in a smashing 18-to-6 defeat of Baltimore in the opening of the Union Printers' International baseball championships.

In the day's other games, New York beat St. Louis, 16 to 6, Boston trounced the Twin Cities, 17 to 11; Indianapolis took Chicago, 15 to 8, and Detroit defeated Cincinnati, 19 to 8.

Two defeats will eliminate a team.

The Detroit nine will meet Washington today. Other pairings: Boston vs. Indianapolis; Pittsburgh vs. New York; St. Louis vs. Baltimore, and Chicago vs. Twin Cities. Cincinnati drew a bye.

Wisconsin Tennis

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8 (AP) — First round results in the Wisconsin State open tennis tournament yesterday included:

Men's singles: Art Prochaska, Hartford, Conn., defeated Glen Maxon, Milwaukee, 6—0, 6—1 and E. Bartlett, New Orleans, defeated John Flint, Milwaukee, 6—0, 6—0

Junior singles: Mel Schwartzman, New York, defeated Louis Nicoud, Milwaukee, 6—0, 6—0; and E. Blaire Hawley, New York, defeated Bob Hackett, Milwaukee, 6—3, 6—0.

Five Californians are with the Albany Eastern League club.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Valuable Player Awards

Now that committees to choose the most valuable players have been appointed, speculation on the possible winners is common gossip in big league circles. Boston is behind Jimmy Foxx, New York behind Bill Dickey and Joe Di Maggio, and Cleveland is back of young Bobby Feller in the American League. Cincinnati favors Bucky Walters or Frank McCormick, New York wants Mel Ott, Cardinal fans like Johnny Mize or Joe Medwick, and Philadelphia thinks Morrie Arnovich is deserving in the National. Competition is as hot as a July afternoon in St. Louis.

In the past, players with pennant-winning teams have been given the preference, although Foxx and Ernie Lombardi shattered this theory last season. The Red Sox, with Foxxie playing first base and leading his circuit in batting, came home second to the Yankees. Lombardi, though he won the hitting crown in the older league, could lift the Reds no higher than the bottom of the first division. However, if doubt exists in the mind of a committee member, he generally is swayed by the standings of the teams.

Walters Has Won 18

Everything considered, Walters and McCormick are setting the pace in the National. With 18 games won and only six lost on the Cincinnati mound, Bucky is the No. 1 pitcher of the year. If not hampered by August or September injuries, the former infielder should pass the 25-victory level. He has worked 20 complete games for Manager Bill McKechnie, a feat which will attract the eyes of committee members.

Many major league pilots contend that a pitcher does not deserve the most valuable rating, because he is in only a small percentage of his team's games. If Walterr is not given heavy balloting, McCormick will probably be the man. Frank has not missed an inning since he took over the first base duties of the Reds in '38 and has driven in more 1939 runs than any other National Leaguer. Along with his consistent offensive gestures, he is a steady defensive player. Despite his poor showing in the All-Star game at Yankee Stadium last month, Frank is the best all-round first sacker in his circuit.

Hubbell and Dean

In the most recent six years, a pitcher has won the National League's valuable award three times—or commanded a .500 rating against all rivals. Carl Hubbell of the Giants made the grade in 1933 and again in '36. Dizzy Dean, then with the Cardinals, headed the poll in '34. In the American League, no hurler has gained the No. 1 spot since Walter Johnson back in 1924—which would give you an idea of how the hitters dominate the junior circuit.

The race this year in the American promises to be close, with Foxx and Dickey the principals. Jimmy has done a great job at Boston. With apologies to young Ted Williams, who has also done a fine chore, Foxxie is the spark of the Red Sox offense, which happens to be the most consistent in the majors. Double-X showed his versatility the other day by going to the mound when Joe Cronin ran out of relief pitchers. And Jim did all right. Dickey, it has become increasingly apparent since the ending of the Lou Gehrig career, is the spearhead of the famed Yankee attack. Favoritism in his direction will be heavy, particularly as the New York club is moving toward its fourth straight flag.

Gehrig in Dugout

Incidentally, life in the Yankee dugout is interesting for Lou Gehrig these August afternoons, and have been since his retirement. The Iron Horse is getting an entirely different slant on the game. In fact, he admits that he is seeing the world champs for the first time. When playing first base every day, he rarely appreciated the brilliance of his team mates.

For example, Lou recently praised the Yankee keystone combination of Crosetti and Gordon. "It's the greatest I have ever seen," said Gehrig, "but I might never have known it if I hadn't been sitting in the dugout."

It is easy to vision the Gehrig position. When Gordon dashed behind second base to start a double play, or Crosetti dove in the direction of third, Lou often was looking the other way, an understandable situation. At the crack of the bat he was running toward first base, there to fulfill his part of the play.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 7

International League
Buffalo 8, Newark 7.
Syracuse 9-3, Toronto 6-3.
Rochester 2, Baltimore 1.
Jersey City at Montreal, postponed.

American Association
Louisville 2, Toledo 1.
Minneapolis 4-2, Milwaukee 1-7.
Indianapolis 6, Columbus 4.
Kansas City 5, St. Paul 3.

Texas League
Houston 9-1, Beaumont 0-0.
Shreveport 3, San Antonio 6.
Dallas 8, Tulsa 4.
Fort Worth 5, Oklahoma City 0.

Southern Association
Little Rock 3-3, Nashville 4-4.
Birmingham 8, Atlanta 6.
Memphis 8, Knoxville 3.
(Only games scheduled).

Eastern League
Scranton 3, Springfield 1.
Williamsport 4, Binghamton 2.
Wilkes-Barre 14, Hartford 0.

Pacific Coast League
Open date.

English Players To Tour Canada

SOUTHAMPTON, England (CP Cable)—Canadian College Cricketers sailed for home Aug. 5 aboard the liner Empress of Britain after a month's tour of Southern England. They were accompanied by a team of English public school students, embarking on a playing tour of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

The Canadians played 11 matches in England, winning one and losing four. Rain interfered with several matches, five being drawn and one abandoned without a ball being bowled.

John C. Ashburner, Ridley College, St. Catherines, Ont., is in charge of the touring Canadians and P. M. Heywood, Leys School, Cambridge, is supervising the visit of the English lads to the dominion.

Also sailing for Canada were two teams of schoolgirl cricketers representing the North and South of England. They will visit Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto and stage exhibition matches in Canadian cities.

Hammer Throwing

BAILEY ISLAND, Maine, Aug. 7 (AP)—Irving Folwartshny of the New York A. C., former National AAU champion, tossed the hammer 172f. 6in. to outshine one of the classiest hammer throwing fields in the East Saturday.

Folwartshny, former Rhode Island State University ace, heaved the iron ball three feet further than did Don Favor of Portland, former University of Maine and Olympic star.

Goldberg Signs Grid Contract With Cardinals

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP) — All those headlines Marshall Goldberg earned as ace of the University of Pittsburgh football offensive began paying dividends today in cold cash.

Goldberg, who received his degree in economics from Pittsburgh this spring, signed a one-year contract with the Chicago Cardinals of the National Professional League yesterday after several months of negotiation. His home is in Elkins, W. Va.

Goldberg, powerful runner and crushing blocker, was the main cog in Pitt's running attack for three years, gaining All-America recognition his junior and senior years.

Charles Bidwill, owner of the Cardinals, declined to reveal terms of the contract, but said "it called for plenty—the most I ever paid a freshman player." The general belief was that Goldberg signed for upwards of $10,000 for the season.

Breaks B. C. Mark

VANCOUVER (CP) — Marion Borden of Powell River, B. C., equalled a Canadian 100 yards women's sprint record and broke the British Columbia mark at the Caledonian track and field meet Aug. 5.

Miss Borden sped down the cinder path in 11s.—the same time Aileen Meagher of Halifax turned in for the senior event at Saint John, N. B., July 9, 1937.

The time bested Barbara Howard's British Columbia mark of 11.2s., established at Nanaimo, B. C., Sept. 6, 1937.

American Tennis Style Undergoing Great Change

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—The way of playing tennis in this country appears to be in the act of undergoing a great change—from the slambang, all-out style that originated here and has been the hallmark of American tennis, to a softer, more subtle variety.

The proof lies in the fact that Bobby Riggs and Frankie Parker are the twin stars and gallery attractions of the Eastern grass court championships going on at the Westchester Country Club. This is due partly to the knowledge that Bobby and Frankie will represent us in singles against Australia in the Davis Cup challenge round next month, and so are surrounded with a certain glamor at the moment.

Becoming Tactical

But the folks like to watch them play, too, and then again more and more of the youngsters have quit trying to knock the cover off the ball, and are becoming tactical as the mischief. The rallies are longer, as a rule, and it is interesting tennis.

Riggs and Parker, the best players Uncle Sam can summon to defend the Davis Cup, are a different breed entirely from Johnston, Tilden, Vines and Budge. Neither has a "cannon-ball" service or blasting ground strokes like those of their great predecessors. Both depend upon finesse, an ability to retrieve any ball they can reach, and dogged perserverance.

They are not as great tennis players as Budge and Vines and the others were. But there might not be any more extra-specials like that for a while, and in the meantime Riggs and Parker are an example to the average player of what can be done with limited equipment. If they should lick the Australians at Merion, as they well might, there will be many a youngster modeling his game after theirs.

Parker's new forehand, upon close inspection, is about the most peculiar stroke that has come along. It is easy to believe that Frankie thought it out by himself. It is a sort of shove, delivered with a bent elbow and with absolutely no follow-through. Yet it is effective, and at least an improvement upon his former sliced forehand. It is as good a forehand, in fact, as Budge boasted when he first won at Wimbledon and Forest Hills.

Riggs is his same lazy, careless self, yet Alice Marble, who is here to play in the women's department, predicted yesterday that he would win two singles matches against Australia and that Parker would win one. Bobby dropped a sloppy first set yesterday to Leonard Hartman, a fair-to-middling local player, but then sailed into the net to win the next two with little difficulty. He is much slicker in the forecourt than he was last summer. The score: 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles Big Problem

This is the last big singles tournament upon which Capt. Walter Pate can base his selection of the American side, and it would take a great upset to deprive Riggs and Parker of their places. The doubles team is Pate's big problem. He is not entirely satisfied with Parker and Don McNeill, even though they have just won two important doubles titles, and will not decide finally until after the National doubles championships at Longwood next week. Unless absolutely necessary, he does not wish to saddle Parker with both singles and doubles play.

Nothing is being seen of the Australians, possibly because it is well known that they do not like to play against Parker. They consider him too "grim and methodical." He'll still be that way when they see him at Merion.

Others who gained the second round yesterday were Gardnar Mulloy, of Miami; Henry Prusoff, of Seattle; Ladislav Hecht, Hal Surface, of Kansas City; and John Hope Doeg, of Rumson, N. J.

Women's Play

The women began the process of catching up with Alice Marble, defending champion, who yesterday marched into the third round. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan defeated Charlotte McNeill, of Bound Brook, N. J., 6—1, 6—0.

Kay Stammers, of England, top-seeded foreigner, made her debut and with the aid of a first-round bye and a 6—1, 6—1 triumph over Baba Madden, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., joined Miss Marble in the third round.

Charles E. Hare, of England, first-seeded foreigner, who arrived from London yesterday morning, was upset by young Dave Freeman, of Pasadena, 6—1, 6—3. Freeman, former National junior champion and National Badminton champion, had too much speed for the Englishman.

Tourney Postponed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8 (AP) —The Rhode Island Open golf championship, scheduled to start yesterday, has been indefinitely postponed because of the condition of the courses, badly burned by the drought. The 72-hole event covering two days, is held over four different courses. There is a possibility the event may be made open to out-of-state golfers this year.

Niggeling in Deal

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds announced today purchase of John Niggeling, hurler for Indianapolis of the American Association. The deal involved cash and two players, to be named. Niggeling, formerly of the Boston Bees, is to report to the Reds in Chicago by Thursday. His record to date is 15 games won and six lost.

Gold for Goldberg

Wide World

Marshall Goldberg

Former University of Pittsburgh gridiron star has signed a one-year contract with the Chicago Cardinals in the National Professional Football League for a reported large sum of money

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Commerce and Finance

July Business Activity Reported Above 1938 in All Major Lines

Business and Industry

Business Cycle Control Is Seen Making Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Advancement in the control of business cycles by deliberate governmental action is reported by the International Labor office as the most notable step in economic development during the past year.

Pointing out that during the past 12 months it has been proved that a recession can be reversed by government action, a recently published year book of the ILO declares that the full success of such a measure is contingent upon means being found of achieving a high level of business activity once the decline has been checked.

Could Build Surpluses

"Provided this can be done," says the year book, "budgetary deficits incurred for the purpose of reinforcing purchasing power can be made good by budgetary surpluses during the intervening years. Failing this, a dangerous dilemma arises. Either a country must continue to pile up deficits or else it must deliberately abstain from taking the necessary measures to counteract depression. The latter course is not likely to be practical politics in most countries.

"On the other hand," says the report, "to incur a series of budgetary deficits is disturbing and in the end is liable to impair Government credit. This danger must not be exaggerated." The widely held view that in some manner it is "sound" to run into debt for armaments but "unsound" to do the same thing for public works, which are used as a stabilizing factor and result, moreover, in real values being produced, is being more and more questioned. Nevertheless, until the control of business cycles is substantially self-financing, it cannot be looked upon as satisfactory."

The Year Book then urges the need for taking reflationary measures from time to time to prevent a recession developing into a slump as well as the need for securing that such measures are followed by private and public activities which can serve as means of increasing and sustaining the stream of investment.

"Both workers and employers are directly affected by these developments," it says. "Probably no single thing could do more to promote social justice and to improve labor conditions generally than the control of business cycles. For business men, also, "sustained demand means an avoidance of losses and an enhanced ability to plan for the future.

New Problems

"This new phase in the struggle brings with it, however, new problems, or more correctly, old problems in a new guise. It may well be asked whether increased investment is the appropriate means of achieving full prosperity or whether a distribution of income permitting of increased consumption by the poorer sections of the community is not a preferable solution.

"On the other hand, it will certainly be urged upon Governments that one of the major factors in preventing investment from developing as it should is the costliness of the improvements demanded in conditions of work.

"It will also be alleged that the monopoly conditions obtaining in certain industries are primarily responsible, since they prevent industrial development by restricting output and keeping prices up instead of lowering prices and increasing production. In the world of today, also, there is the further possibility, affecting employers and workers alike, of industry being converted into part of the State machinery if free enterprise conspicuously fails to solve the unemployment problem."

UGI Quarter's Net Shows Improvement

NEW YORK (AP) — United Gas Improvement Co. and subsidiaries reported for the quarter ended June 30 net income of $7,188,315, equal after preferred dividends to 26 cents a share on common stock. This compared with $6,311,628 in the June quarter last year, or 23 cents a share.

For the six months ended June 30 net income was $14,720,551, equal to 55 cents a common share, against $13,501,449 or 49 cents a share for the first six months of last year.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21
Medford Saving Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Sales Supervisor

Ira C. Keller

Elected to a vice-presidency of Container Corp. of America. He will have supervision of sales and manufacturing of six of the company's Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio properties.

Federal Savings Operations Reported At Low Cost Ratio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Operating expenses of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, which protects the savings accounts of some 2,350,000 people in insured thrift and home-financing institutions, were during the fiscal year ended June 30 at the low ratio of 3.8 cents for each dollar of its gross income, Nugent Fallon, General Manager, reported. The corporation's total income for the fiscal year was $5,662,974, of which $213,122 was used for operating expenses.

During the year, assets of the corporation rose $5,300,000 to a total of $119,400,000. The corporation has $100,000,000 in capital and reserves, Mr. Fallon stated. The premium income for the year, which is paid by the insured institutions, was $2,292,000, a gain of $410,000 over the previous fiscal year. Admission fees for newly insured institutions for this period totaled $45,353. Investments of the corporation totaling $117,863,279 are wholly in securities of, or securities guaranteed by, the United States.

Losses for the year totaled $285,989 in the form of contributions to three insured associations to enable them to effect a merger or reorganize and continue business and avoid the expense of liquidation.

When the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was established by Congress in June, 1934, it was granted an initial capital of $100,000,000. Reserves have risen continuously since then. Investors in nearly 2,200 savings, building and loan associations are now protected by insurance up to $5,000 each.

Export-Import Bank To Aid in Financing Raw Cotton Exports

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Export-Import Bank announced completion of arrangements for participating with American cotton shippers in financing the sale of 250,000 bales of raw cotton to Spanish mills at the rate of 25,000 bales a month.

The bank will provide 80 per cent of the credit and the balance will be carried by individual shippers. Leading Spanish banks will guarantee the credits and, the Export-Import Bank said, the Spanish Government has given assurances that dollar exchange will be made available to meet all maturities.

Obligations under the commitment are repayable in eight quarterly installments beginning six months after the delivery of the cotton. Commercial banks in this country will be authorized to handle the documents and provide the necessary funds as agents of the Export-Import Bank.

The cotton will be transported in American vessels.

American Woolen Reports $357,670 Net in Half Year

NEW YORK (AP) — American Woolen Co. reported for six months ended June 30 profit of $357,670 after ordinary expenses, depreciation and loss on capital assets sold or scrapped but before federal income taxes. This compared with a loss of $4,750,487 before Federal income taxes in the first half of 1938.

Moses Pendleton, President, said unfilled orders on hand as of June 30 were about the same as at the end of 1938. Inventories in the hands of retailers are not excessive, he said, and orders now being booked indicate a good volume of business for the 1940 spring season.

Allis Chalmers Reports Decline in Quarter Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of heavy machinery and electrical equipment with widely scattered plants, reported net profit for the June quarter of $990,145, or 56 cents a share, compared with $1,475,410, or 83 cents a share, in the like 1938 period.

The company's unfilled orders as of June 30 totalled $17,261,752 compared with $16,562,202 on June 30, 1938.

Hopkins Reports Recovery Trend Continued in July

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins said that business progress during July represented a continuation of a "recovery movement" started in May, with activity well ahead of a year ago in all major lines.

Prospects for third quarter business have improved, he said, and business policies generally reflect less hesitancy.

Purchasing Expands

Retailer commitments in wholesale markets are enlarged, Mr. Hopkins' report showed, and industrial purchasing has expanded. Orders in many clothing lines showing substantial gains over the earlier part of the year were cited as indicative of the more confident attitude toward fall business.

Construction operations were at a seasonal peak, activity in the industry being even greater than in the summer of 1937.

Retail trade in July was well ahead of a year ago, with marked gains in consumers' durable goods such as automobiles, refrigerators, furniture and electrical appliances, and gasoline consumption was at record levels.

Consumers' budgets were said to have benefitted from lower food costs as compared with a year ago. Consumers' incomes in July were on a higher seasonally adjusted basis than in June, following a substantial rise in employees' compensation from May to June.

Industrial activity in July maintained a better than seasonal pace; movement of freight increased more than was seasonally expected and was 12 per cent higher than in July, 1938.

Steel Output Rises

The rise in steel production from the June average of 53 per cent of capacity to 60 per cent by the end of July was one of the outstanding developments, the secretary said.

Automobile production was temporarily slack, because of a changeover to new models earlier than usual, but preparations for the 1940 cars are underway actively.

Activity in most lines lagged behind the summer of 1937, Hopkins said. Durable goods industries compare unfavorably with that period. Consumers' goods industries are about the same.

Increases are shown in shipbuilding, aircraft, petroleum refining, and electric power as well as the construction industry.

Bankers View Home Loan Bank Proposals With Misgivings

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — With Congress adjourned the controversy over the Steagall bill to liberalize the Federal Home Loan banking system has abated, but the issues at stake are still lively. They throw light on current problems in the banking system; and in addition the bill will maintain its position when the present Congress reconvenes next January. The bill was voted out by the House Banking and Currency Committee, 12 to 11, with the mionrity writing a hot criticism. Originally called H. R. 5535 the bill is now H. R. 6971.

In the background is a slow fire of resentment which has been growing against the savings and loan (building and loan) societies for some years in the breasts of both savings and commercial bankers.

Prime objection has been that these societies have been subtly disguising themselves as banks, have been advertising and talking as though their shares were deposits and as though the dividends on these shares were interest. The fact is that they are not banks and do not take deposits, nor pay interest; they are mutual societies for channeling savings into home building; money put into them purchases shares and is entitled only to dividends, and is not entitled to withdrawal on demand, any more than savings bank deposits.

Bankers Disturbed

Bankers saw red when they perused the text of the Steagall bill to liberalize the system, and for an understanding of this text some background of the system is necessary.

It grew by three stages. First, in 1932 the Home Loan Bank system was set up under President Hoover. It was patterned on the Federal Reserve System, had 12 banks, and was designed for a rediscounting agency.

Second, in 1933 this Federal Home Loan Bank Board (modeled after the Federal Reserve Board) was authorized to grant Federal charters to savings and loan societies. They had always been state-chartered. This was patterned after the establishment in 1864 of the national banking system. (This second innovation was enacted as a part of the law setting up the Home Owners' Loan Corporation).

Third, in 1934 (as part of the National Housing Act but quite unrelated to it) there was set up a Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, to give the same insurance to accounts in the building and loan societies as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation gives to deposits in commercial banks.

This whole system was set up, according to its sponsors, to give the same protection to the country's chief home mortgage financing machinery as exists for the protection of the country's banks. Hence its sponsors are in the somewhat curious position—but not altogether implausible—of arguing that it is patterned on the banking system, yet can by no means be called a "third banking system," as disgruntled bankers are in the mood to call it.

Bill Can Be Split

The Steagall bill can be split into three parts corresponding to the three stages in the growth of the Home Loan banking system.

Just as the first stage was the 1932 establishment of the Home Loan Banks, so the first part of the bill would increase the attractiveness of these same banks to those institutions which handle mortgages. The Home Loan Bank people are as eager to get new memberships as the Federal Reserve authorities used to be. So the bill would make membership more attractive not only to savings and loan societies but also to savings banks and to insurance companies. It would considerably broaden the type of paper eligible for rediscount, making, among other things, anything eligible for rediscount which it is legal for the member society to own.

Too, it would increase the power of these reserve institutions for the mortgage business to meet emergencies, by authorizing the Treasury in an emergency to buy their debentures. The Federal Home Loan Bank of New York has just paid off $41,000,000 of its debentures without refunding, an evidence of the ease with which these banks could currently borrow in the open market; but the time might come when nothing could be sold in the open market, and they couldn't raise enough quick cash to bail out their distressed members in an emergency.

In such emergencies the Federal Reserve Banks can issue notes. To give the Home Loan banks something equivalent, the Steagall bill would authorize them to knock at the Treasury and have it opened unto them.

The second part of the bill corresponds to the 1933 law permitting the setup of Federal S. & L. societies. It would make the Federal charter more attractive by considerably enlarging the permissive portfolio, letting members buy 15 per cent more of mortgages up to $100,000, for example, against the present limit of $20,000, and further allowing them to carry anything legal for fiduciaries and trust funds, subject to FHLB approval. This effect would let them carry anything savings banks can.

Could Change Name

Third part of the bill involves the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. First, it would change the name to Federal Savings Insurance Corporation (which annoys savings bankers no end). Second, and more significantly, it would cut down the "insurance" premium from ⅛ per cent to 1-12 per cent now charged to banks for FDIC insurance. Last and most significantly, it would require the renamed FSLIC to make good in case of defaulting societies as promptly as the FDIC is required to make good on deposits in closed banks—which means, immediately. At present the insurance on building and loan shares means, on default, 10 per cent down, 45 per cent in a year, and the other 45 per cent within three years. The bill, worded like the FDIC enabling act, would make it "as soon as possible," which means in effect "right away."

These revisions, or liberalizations, are explicitly copied after the banking laws, so as to give the savings and loan societies a portfolio leeway, a rediscount privilege, and an insurance guaranty, quite as good as that of the banking system. The main argument is whether this sets up a "third banking system," and if so, is that right?

(To be continued)

American Airlines Sets Income Record

TUCSON, Arizona (AP)—Growing public acceptance of air travel and a slight improvement in general business conditions brought American Airlines record earnings of $496,000 for the first half of 1939.

In the first six months of last year the airlines operated at a loss of $151,000, C. R. Smith, President, said.

"We plan to buy between 15 and 20 planes at a cost of $1,500,000 to $2,500,000 for service next year."

Most of the new ships will be 21-passenger models, replacing the 14-passenger planes now in use.

Pacific Western Union

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering is being made of $2,100,000 Pacific Western Oil Corp., 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures, due 1949, through an underwriting group headed by Eastman, Dillon & Co. The debentures were priced at 100 and accrued interest. Net proceeds from the sale, with other funds, will be used to discharge notes payable to banks, amounting to $2,100,000.

News Notes—Southern Europe

(Excerpts from reports to Commerce Department)

Italian Cotton—Italian imports of raw cotton from the United States in the first quarter of the current year showed a decline of 50 per cent both in volume and in value compared with the like period of 1938. Total receipts of cotton in the Italian market from all sources during the January-March period of 1939 amounted to 30,445 metric tons valued at $7,800,000, a volume decline of 34 per cent and a value drop of 40 per cent against the like quarter of last year. In the 1939 quarter American cotton accounted for 16,700 tons, valued at $4,075,000.

Italy Seeks Trade—Italy is endeavoring to expand its trade relations with Venezuela. It is reported in Milan that negotiations between the two governments are under way looking to the establishment of a new commercial agreement. This reported development is of interest in view of Italy's efforts to overcome its former dependence on Brazil for needed supplies of coffee. According to reports, Italian imports of coffee from Venezuela are to be substantially increased. Trade between Italy and Venezuela has never been of great importance.

Radios for Greece—Imports of radio receiving sets into Greece sharply increased during 1938. This development was due to the removal of all import restrictions on German radios and to the doubling of the general quota available for imports from non-clearing countries. Total imports of radio sets increased from 4,246 units in 1937 to 11,174 units in 1938. Imports from the United States totaled 7,559 units, or 67.6 per cent of the total trade in 1938.

Greek Trade—Exports to the United States from Greece in 1938 recorded the largest drachma value in history, the total reaching 1,731,047,000 drachmas, or about $15,400,000 compared with $14,200,000 in 1937. Greek imports of American products in 1938 were the highest since 1932.

Rumanian Exports—Rumania has increased its exports to the United States appreciably during the current year, while at the same time it curtailed its imports. During the first five months of 1939 shipments to the American market were valued at $1,012,000, an increase of $185,000 over the like period of last year. Imports from the United States in the 1939 period totaled $2,764,000, a decrease of $270,000 as compared with the like 1938 figure.

Autos in Rumania—Notwithstanding the advantageous position held by Germany in Rumania in the matter of payments, United States exporters of automotive products were able to maintain their strong position in that market during 1938. Official figures just released covering the first 11 months of 1938 show imports of automobiles and chassis from the United States in that period were valued at about $1,900,000 against $1,000,000 for Germany.

Yugoslavian Sugar—Owing to an insufficient crop of sugar beets in Yugoslavia last year, the local supply of sugar is almost exhausted. To meet the situation, the Ministry of Finance is expected to authorize a sufficient quantity of sugar to be imported at duty rates sufficiently reduced to enable the imported sugar to be sold locally without any increase in price.

Albanian Development—Two bills proposing appropriations of $105,800,000 for the development of Albania are under consideration in Italy by the Italian Chamber of Fasces and Corporations. The proposed bills are for the purpose of land reclamation and road construction in Albania. Albania's present road network consists of only 1,240 miles, 745 of which are highways of national importance and the remainder of local importance. Also development of Albania's petroleum resources under Italian auspices is steadily progressing.

Roads in Spain—A road construction and repair program to extend over the next five years is reported as part of the Spanish Government's comprehensive plan of rehabilitation. Previous to the civil war, Spain was noted for its excellent trunk roads and highways, but the system naturally has suffered heavy damage as a result of hostilities. About 70,000 miles of road will be involved in the proposed program. Irrigation works constitute another important item in the Government's rehabilitation plan.

Portuguese Fruit—The efforts of the Government of Portugal to revive the Nation's one-time important fruit industry are meeting with marked success. At one time Portugal exported as much as 90,000 tons of citrus fruits in a single year as well as a large volume of apples and dried figs. Total shipments in 1938 reached a value of $3,150,000, a total more than double that of the preceding year. Increases are expected this year.

Over-the-Counter Group Is Granted Registry by SEC

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Security and Exchange Commission has granted recognition to the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., as a national association of over-the-counter security brokers and dealers. The association has about 1,500 members throughout the country.

Chairman Jerome N. Frank of the SEC said in a letter to Wallace H. Fulton, director of the association, that the recognition "marks the beginning of a significant attempt by an important segment of a business affected with a marked public interest in regulating its own affairs in co-operation with the Government. In the main the result is indicative of a desire on the part of a large and important part of the business and a group of sincere, representative leaders to tackle with the commission the very difficult job of regulating the vast and unorganized over-the-counter securities markets.

"It should benefit both the investor and the honest dealer. It should be an aid in safeguarding our securities markets against those tendencies which destroy the investor confidence so vital to our economy."

The association will be managed by a national board of governors, 14 district committees and a number of business conduct committees, all consisting of members serving as unpaid volunteers.

The SEC said that "almost all of the association's rules of fair practice are directed toward eliminating abuses which might well lead to the defrauding of investors" and that one rule "specifically forbids the effecting of transactions in, or the inducement of a purchase or sale of any security by means of any manipulative, deceptive or other fraudulent device or contrivance." It added, however, that there were "no rules whatsoever concerning the solvency of members or requiring any regular or periodic inspections on the part of the association of a member's books or the submission on the part of the member, of his financial statement to the association or to an independent firm of auditors acting for the association."

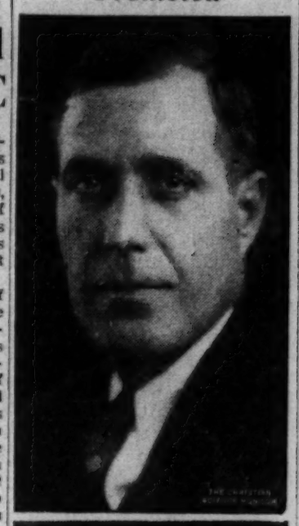
The commission expressed regret that the association had not adopted any such rules and said it "feels that it must emphasize the lack of such rules lest the public be misled into thinking that membership in the application association in any way connotes solvency."

With the granting of the application, Henry H. Egly resigned as chief of the SEC's securities association unit to return to private business. In a letter to Frank he explained that he considered his work completed.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended August 3 dropped to 208 from 227 in the preceding week and 249 in the comparable 1938 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Promoted



Above: Manley E. Lord, since 1935 co-ordinator of all refrigerator manufacture for the General Electric Co., named assistant to W. R. Burrows, Vice-President in charge of manufacturing. Below: Joseph F. Eckel appointed to succeed Mr. Lord. Mr. Eckel has been associated with Mr. Lord since 1935.

Utility to Issue $45,000,000 Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Northern Indiana Public Service Company has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance and sale of $45,000,000 3¾ per cent first mortgage bonds, series "A" due in 1969.

Proceeds from the issue, together with $6,000,000 to be borrowed from banks, will be used to refund outstanding obligations.

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., of Chicago, were named as principal underwriters.

The Company's headquarters are at Hammond, Ind.

Drop in Chinese Wheat Crop Seen Affecting Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Significant declines in Chinese wheat production are reported by Japanese estimates just received here. They say that a drop of about 20 per cent will be registered in the wheat productivity of the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, theoretically under Japanese control but actually about 35 per cent controlled by the Nipponese. In North China, where a decline was registered last year, it is expected that the 1939 crop will be 30 per cent off.

As a result of this, it is expected that instead of drawing upon occupied China for wheat the Japanese may have to import large quantities of both wheat and flour or see considerable sections of the population go hungry.

Neutral observers declare this affords one of many interesting illustrations of how a war does not always work out as planned.

To many Japanese military leaders, China before hostilities seemed a huge machine ready to be taken over and to grind out profits for the Empire. Their attitude after occupying large areas ignored the situation and the bases of human behavior-psychology.

During the fighting there was not only large-scale destruction of towns and of farms along the main communication lines, but also of seed either eaten or seized or in some cases burned. Those who returned to the land were in large majority the least fit—women, old men and children. A great many of the most productive workers retired to "free China" and the lot of those remaining has been hard.

They retired to restore something like normal conditions of productivity only to find the fruits of their labor being taken from them in various ways—by new taxes, by lower prices set by Japan's trade monopolies, by guerrilla operations' inevitable attrition on the civil population, and by military and other Japanese-backed notes of dubious value.

Productivity under such circumstances declines toward a bare subsistence level. Only through fair return can a surplus be gained in China or anywhere else.

Small Business Men to Meet

AKRON, Ohio—The second convention of the National Small Business Men's Association will be held in Detroit in October, having been postponed from the originally announced dates of June 27, 28, and 29, according to announcement from headquarters here.

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*AUG. 19 CARINTHIA	Gaspé, Saguenay River, Quebec, Bermuda	13	125.00*
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day's sales 518,670
1939 volume to date 131,106,092
1938 volume to date 160,752,983

Upturn in Market Mostly Cancelled In Late Trading

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The stock market shifted into rallying territory at the start of today's session but early gains running to a point or so were cut down or canceled in many cases near the final hour.

Dealings slackened perceptibly after noon, with transfers for the day at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Traders had nothing much new to go on, brokers said, but the generally favorable business outlook impelled some to reinstate commitments despite the fact foreign affairs were still viewed as a speculative handicap.

The feeling, on the whole, was that recent reactionary tendencies were more or less of a technical nature having to do with a normal "correction" of the July upswing. At the same time listlessness of the proceedings in Monday's retreat and in today's attempted come-back was a bit discouraging to bullish proponents.

Stocks ahead the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Westinghouse, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, du Pont, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, North American, Santa Fe, Loft and Kennecott.

In the curb timid support was accorded Electric Bond & Share, Lake Shore, Lockheed and American Cyanamid "B."

Selective Bond Buying

Selective buying appeared in a number of medium priced rail bonds in today's market but the rest of the list shuffled aimlessly.

Near the final hour gains of fractions to a point or so were posted for Florida East Coast 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Southern Railway 4s.

Moving a fraction either way were Western Union 5s, U. S. Steel 3¼s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, Armour 4s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

U. S. Governments were quiet, gains up to 9-32 of a point being offset by losses of 3-32 to 13-32.

The foreign dollar group showed little change.

General Motors July Sales Rise Sharply Over 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. reported July sales of cars and trucks to consumers in the United States totaled 102,031 units, compared with 124,618 in June and 78,758 in July last year.

Sales to dealers last month amounted to 71,803 units, against 124,048 in June and 61,826 a year ago.

Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, plus overseas shipments, stood at 100,302 in July, compared with 156,959 in the preceding month and 90,030 last year.

For the first seven months sales to domestic consumers rose to 802,492 from 576,878 in the similar 1938 period. Sales to dealers in the U. S. amounted to 810,591, against 481,474, and total sales to dealers in the U. S. and Canada together with overseas shipments were 1,051,300, compared with 703,983 in 1938.

Wheat Prices Rally From Early Losses

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—The wheat market had an easy undertone today and prices averaged lower within a narrow range. After losses of as much as ⅞ cent prices rallied to about the previous close in late trade, due largely to light offerings and small short-covering.

The International Institute of Agricultuure was said to have predicted that world wheat production this year would be the largest since the World War with the exception of last year's crop.

Wheat closed unchanged to ½ lower, September 63⅝-¾, December 64¼-⅜; corn unchanged to ⅜ lower, September 42⅛-¼, December 41¾-⅞; oats ⅛ off to ¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock market traders came back from the long weekend holiday today showing little inclination to shift to the buying side. Turnover was still slight. Trans-Atlantics caught up with Wall Street, with losses ranging to 2 points or more. British funds inched downward while foreign loans held steady. Industrials moved narrowly in both directions. Commodity stocks kept their balance well.

Paris: Price changes in the Bourse lacked significance today as dealings came to an almost complete stop. Some mining shares were under mild pressure while domestic bonds held firm. Rentes closed 35 centimes lower to 40 higher.

Liverpool: Active general liquidation dropped wheat futures 1¼ pence today. Selling was prompted by favorable weather and crop advices from North America.

Some buying of cotton futures followed issuance of the first U. S. Government crop report, for which the market extended trading, but closing prices were still 3 to 6 points lower.

Gain of 11,200 Telephones

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. announced its subsidiaries in the Bell System had a net gain of 11,200 telephones in service during July. In July, 1938, the companies showed a net decrease of 6,700 stations.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	A'g 7
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	5	37¾	37	37	
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	11	8	8	8	
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	22¼	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅜
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	20	20	20	A'g 5
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	2	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	— ½
1¼	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 7
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.65g)	19	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	14	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	5	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7½	7½	A'g 3
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8	8	8	— ½
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 4
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	12	12	12	+ ½
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	17½	17½	17½	
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 7
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	* 2	170¾	170¾	170¾	
13½	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 4
13⅝	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	A'g 7
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	9	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
70⅜	54½	Allied St pf (5)	9	69¾	69½	69½	— ½
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	9	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅛
19⅞	12⅝	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16	16	16	A'g 7
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 25
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	63⅜	62	62	A'g 4
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	A'g 7
36¼	16⅜	Am Airlines	9	32⅛	31¾	31¾	— ¼
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 5
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (⅛g)	3	43	43	43	A'g 7
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	10	102¼	101¾	102	+ ¾
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	A'g 4
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	9	21	21	21	
55	32	Am Car pf	3	34½	34½	34½	
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	4	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 7
130	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	130	130	130	A'g 2
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 3
11⅛	8¾	Am Com Alco	4	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 7
6	4¾	Am European	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 3
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2⅝	2½	2½	A'g 7
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16	16	16	— ⅜
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	6	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	3	13	13	13	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	A'g 7
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	2	54	53⅞	53⅞	
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 7
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	3	17	17	17	
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	47	47	47	+2
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 7
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (½g)	9	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 3
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	27	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
50⅛	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	11	48⅜	47¼	47⅞	+ ⅞
45	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	21	43⅜	42½	42½	+ ⅞
18⅜	10½	Am Rad & St S	50	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	6	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	3	65	65	65	— ¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 7
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	13	45⅜	45	45	
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	+ ½
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	6	69	68	69	A'g 7
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	9	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	6	13⅜	13	13	— ¼
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	16½	16½	16½	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	82	81½	81½	A'g 4
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	2	18	18	18	A'g 2
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	14	167½	166⅜	166⅜	— ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ¾
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	2	86	85¾	85¾	
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	+ ¼
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5½	5½	5½	A'g 7
14⅜	9⅛	Am Water Wks	24	12	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
94	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	96	96	96	+2
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	5	5	5	A'g 7
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	35	35	35	— ¼
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36½	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	49	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	2	41	40½	41	A'g 3
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	27	26½	25⅞	26	+ ¼
15⅜	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jul 31
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	5	102	102	102	
6½	3¾	Armour Ill	9	4¼	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	— ½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mr 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	4	41	40¾	41	+ ½
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅛g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 7
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	5	9	9	9	A'g 7
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	7	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	A'g 7
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Jul 27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	A'g 3
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	37	37	37	
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	22	27¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	53½	53½	53½	—1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	3	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	32	7¼	7	7¼	A'g 3
18	10	Atl G&W in pf	3	13¾	13	13	A'g 4
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106	108	108	+2
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	9	9	9	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48	47¾	48	+ ¼
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	4	53¼	53	53¼	—1¾
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 2
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	3	2⅜	2½	2⅜	A'g 3
6⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	22	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	8	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	A'g 2
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
13	6	Barker Bros	4	8⅞	8½	8½	A'g 2
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	30	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	7	24½	24	24	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26¼	26½	
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113⅛	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	127½	127½	127½	—1
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	A'g 5
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jul 27
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	7	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	A'g 7
57½	38	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	39	61	59¾	60⅜	+ ⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	+ ⅛
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	24	24	24	A'g 7
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	A'g 7
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	9	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	11	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+ ⅞
28⅛	16¼	BohnA&H (½g)	2	21	21	21	A'g 7
22	12⅛	Bond Strs (.80)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ½
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	10	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	9	24⅜	24	24	— ¼
3¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	A'g 1
29½	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	3	29	28½	29	A'g 3
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	11	10¼	10	10	— ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	19	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	41	41	41	A'g 2
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	3	51½	51½	51½	A'g 7
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	A'g 4
13⅜	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	5	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	11	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
46¾	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	9	46¼	45½	45½	+ ⅜
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	15	28½	28	28	+2
36	31½	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
18½	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (½g)	8	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30	16	Bullard Co	61	19½	19½	19½	A'g 4
34½	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	7	18¾	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	11	Burr Add (.30g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9½	5½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 4
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22	22	22	A'g 4
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	A'g 5
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	A'g 7
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	A'g 4
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	1	18½	18½	18½	
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	A'g 2
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	1	12	12	12	A'g 7
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	12	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	6	4	4	4	
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	33	33	33	Jul 26
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 3
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	2	16	16	16	
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 4
94½	66	Case (JI) Co(5e)	3	74½	74½	74½	A'g 5
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	7	43¾	43	43⅛	— ⅛
107½	102	Caterpil T pf (5)	15	102	102	102	
29¼	13⅝	Celanese Corp	24	27¼	26½	26½	+ ⅛
19¼	10	Celotex Corp	6	11⅛	11	11	
22⅜	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19	19	19	— ½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR N J	1	5	5	5	Jul 20
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 7
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Jul 24
52⅛	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	8	35⅞	35½	35½	— ¼
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	3	7⅛	7	7	
20	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 4
11	6¾	Checker Cab	1	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	Jul 28
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	9	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
98⅛	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	96¼	95¼	95¼	Jul 31
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.50g)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	A'g 7
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 31
1	⅜	Chi & N West	14	½	½	½	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	A'g 4
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	9	2½	2½	2½	Jul 22
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 7
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	13	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 7
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	13½	13½	13½	
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jul 26
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	46	48	Jul 28
¾	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	½	½	½	A'g 7
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6%pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 5
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	Jul 31
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 29
13½	7	Childs Co	1	8½	8	8½	A'g 5
85¼	53⅞	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	84	81¼	79¾	80½	+ ¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	1	12½	12½	12½	
4¼	2¼	City Stores	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 4
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	3	21½	21	21	A'g 7
29½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	4	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	4	41¼	40⅝	41¼	— ¼
35½	21¼	CluettPeab(½g)	4	32¾	32	32	
133	114	Coca-Cola (2g)	4	131¼	131¼	131¼	+ ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	22	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	A'g 1
36½	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	5	31	29⅝	29⅝	A'g 7
23¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	A'g 4
23½	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	23	23	22¼	23	+1
23½	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	48	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	6	87⅞	87	87⅞	+ ¾
15⅜	7⅛	C Pic vtc (⅛%f)	8	9½	9¼	9¼	A'g 7
107	45¾	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	— ¼
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	92½	92½	92½	— ½
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
109⅝	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	8	109¾	109½	109⅝	A'g 7
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	3	53½	53	53	— ¾
110½	106	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	
13¾	9	Comi Solvents	19	11	10⅝	10⅞	
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	40	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
72¼	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	16	71	70	70½	— ½
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	29	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ¼
8¾	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 4
30⅝	19	Con Nairn (½g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 7
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	19	21	20⅜	21	+1
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	8	8	8	+1
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	45	33½	32½	33	+ ⅛
108⅛	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	108½	108½	108½	+1
2⅛	1½	Consol Flim Ind	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 4
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9¾	7	Consol Oil (.80g)	13	7½	7½	7½	
2¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	A'g 4
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 7
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 25
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	101	100¾	100¾	A'g 4
16½	9½	Container Corp	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	3	16½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 7
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	98	98	98	A'g 4
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	12	39¾	39	39	— ⅛
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114	114	114	Jul 31
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	7	7	7	A'g 4
37¼	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅜
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	9	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
31½	20½	Cont O Del (¾g)	31	21	20½	20½	— ½
29¼	16½	Cont Steel (½g)	3	27¼	27	27	— ⅜
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	3	61⅜	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	176	175¾	176	Jul 19
4⅞	3½	Coty Inc	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1⅜	Coty Internat	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
38	19½	Crane Co	6	21¼	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	—1⅛
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	5	32½	32⅜	32⅜	
13	7½	Crosley Corp	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 3
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	6	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	2	35	35	35	A'g 1
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	A'g 7
14⅜	8	Crown Zel (⅜g)	4	10	10	10	
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	4	32	32	32	+ ½
96	62	Crucible Steel pf	4	72¼	72¼	72¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Cotton Crop Is Estimated At 11,412,000 Bales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast a cotton crop of 11,412,000 bales in its first estimate of this year's production.

This estimate of production in bales of 500 pounds gross weight was based on conditions as of Aug. 1, and on the area in cultivation July 1 adjusted to abandonment. The cultivation area, less the 10-year average abandonment of acreage, was placed at 24,424,000 acres.

Acreage in 1938

Last year 24,248,000 acres were harvested to produce 11,943,000 bales, while in the 10 years 1928-37, an average of 34,984,000 acres were harvested to produce an average of 13,800,000 bales.

The condition of the crop Aug. 1 was 74 per cent of a normal, compared with 78 a year ago, and 70, the 1928-37 average.

Indications are for a yield of 223.7 pounds to the acre, compared with 235.8 pounds produced last year, and 190.8 pounds, the 10-year average.

The Census Bureau in its first ginning report of the season announced 137,076 running bales, counting round as half bales, of this year's growth had been ginned prior to Aug. 1, compared with 157,865 bales a year ago, and 142,983 bales two years ago.

Output By States

The condition of the crop Aug. 1 and indicated production, by states, follow:

Missouri, condition 90 per cent of a normal, and production 326,000 bales; Virginia, 82 and 20,000; North Carolina, 83 and 489,000; South Carolina, 80 and 810,000; Georgia, 73 and 1,000,000; Florida, 62 and 17,000; Tennessee, 74 and 430,000; Alabama, 69 and 946,000; Mississippi, 72 and 1,612,000; Arkansas, 80 and 1,316,000; Louisiana, 79 and 702,000; Oklahoma, 67 and 457,000 Texas, 67 and 2,577,000; New Mexico, 93 and 100,000; Arizona, 92 and 174,000; California, 95 and 419,000; all other states, 88 and 17,000; Lower California (Old Mexico), 71 and 40,000. (Latter not included in California nor in United States total.)

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Aug. 8

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0265	¢
Belgium—belga	.1699	.1699	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2258	.2258	¢
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5322	.5333	¢
Sweden—krona	.2412	.2412	.4537
Norway—krone	.2352	.2352	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2981
Poland—zloty	.1884	.1809	.4033
Portugal—escudo	.0428	.0428	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.4231	.4231	.0298
Spain—peseta	.1125x	.1125x	
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2320	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3675	.3675	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3495	.3495	.6180
Java—florin	.5335	.5348	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2862½	.2862½	*
Shanghai—dol	.0756	.0781	*
Straits Settlements—dol	.5495	.5495	.9612
Philippine Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1700x	.1700x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02642 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s '47-43 reg	110.15	110.15	110.15
3 3⅛s'45-43 reg	110.10	110.10	110.10
1 4s '54-44	115.20	115.20	115.20
4 3⅛s '49-46 reg	111.27	111.27	111.27
3 3⅛s '52-49	113.6	113.6	113.6
1 2½s '53-49	106.14	106.14	106.14
2 3s '55-51	112.3	111.29	111.29
11 2¾s '60-55	109.12	109.7	109.12
2 2¾s '59-56	108.4	108.4	108.4
115 2¾s '65-60	107.15	107.11	107.13
Home Owners Loan			
3 3s '52-44	108.25	108.25	108.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77	77	77
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	66½	66½	66½
15 Alleghany 5s '50 st	28⅛	27⅝	27¾
6 Allegh Val 4s '42	107	106¾	107
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109¼	109¼
19 Am & For P5s 2030	61½	60½	60½
12 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
24 Am T&T 5½s '43	110⅝	110¼	110¼
4 Am T&T 3½s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107⅝	107⅝	107⅜
1 Arm Del 4s '57	99½	99½	99½
1 Arm Del 4s '55	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
8 AT&SF 4s '95	111	110¾	111
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95	94	94	94
2 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	100	100	100
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	102¾	102½	102¾
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
11 A C Line cit 4s '52	65¼	65	65
10 A C Line 4½s '64	63½	63½	63½
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	43	43	43
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	103	103	103
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	22	22	22
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	63	63	63
15 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	21	20¾	21
11 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	20¾	20½	20½
10 B&O cv 4½s '60	12¾	12¼	12¼
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
16 B&O 1st 4s '48	63	63	63
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	136½	136½	136½
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107	106¾	106¾
7 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	105	104¾	105
14 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101½	101¼	101½
1 Boston & Me 5s '67	31½	31⅛	31½
11 Boston & Me 4½s '61	29½	28⅛	28½
28 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	80¾	79¾	79¾
11 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	114½	114½	114½
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	98½	98¼	98½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105⅝	105½	105⅝
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Can Pac 4s perp	93½	93	93
2 Can Pac 4s perp	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '50	3½	3½	3½
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	80¼	80¼	80¼
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70	69¾	70
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	50¼	50¼	50¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	13½	13½	13½
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	71¾	71¼	71¼
11 C & O 3½s '96 D	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 C&O 1st 4s 89 R&A	105¼	105	105¼
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	97¼	97½	97¼
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	90½	90½	90½
28 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97⅛	97¼	97⅛
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104	104	104
15 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100⅜	100¼	100¼
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16	16	16
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	65	65	65
33 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
1 CMStP & Pac 5s 2000	2	2	2
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3½	3	3½
1 Chi&NW4½s2037C	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	53	53	53
3 Chi Un Sta 3¼s '63	109½	109½	109½
5 Cl & W Ind 4½s '62	94⅞	94¾	94¾
14 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93½	93	93
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	109½	109½	109½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	108½	108½	108½
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'72	91	91	91
5 ClevUnTerm5½s'73	82	81¾	81¾
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	77	76½	76½
3 Col F & I 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
4 Col & So 4½s '80	28⅛	28	28
28 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
36 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110½	110½	110½
27 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	122⅝	122⅜	122⅜
1 Conn R&L 4½s '51st	109½	109½	109½
4 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Son Edis 3¼s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106½	106½
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	106	106	106
4 Con Oil cv 2¾s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Container Cor 6s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Container 5s '43	100	100	100
1 Cont'ntal Oil 2¾s '48	107	107	107
1 Crane Co 3¾s '51	104	104	104
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29½	29½	29½
1 Dayton P & L 3½s '60	107½	107½	107½
30 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59	58¾	58¾
1 Del P & L 4½s '69	108½	108½	108½
1 D & R G 4s '36	9	9	9
1 D & R G West 5s '55	3	3	3
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Det & Mack 1st 4s '95	48	48	48
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Dul Mis & I 3½s '62	107	107	107
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	109	109	109
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	10	10	10
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	10½	10	10
18 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18	17½	18
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	105¼	105¼	105½
8 Fort Gal—Atl 5s '42 st	103	103	103
43 Freestone T&R3½s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
36 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7½	6⅞	7⅛
5 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	59	59	59
5 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
3 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	62	61¾	62
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Goth Stlk Ho 5s '46	87½	87½	87½
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99½	99¼	99½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	86	86	86
5 Gt Nor 4s '46G	99¼	99¼	99¼
11 Gt Nor 4s '46H	90½	90	90½
1 Guulf M&M 5½s '50	88	88	88
5 Gulf M&N 5s '50	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
2 Hocking V 4½s '58	109½	109½	109½
9 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	31¾	31	31
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48	48	48
1 Huud&Man inc 5s '57	14¼	14¼	14¼
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	49¾	49¾	49¾
50 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53	53	53
11 Ill Cen 4½s '66	46½	46½	46½
30 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	51¾	51¼	51¾
4 IC¾CSL&NO24½s'63	46	46	46
1 Ill steel 4½s '40	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
12 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Indland Stl 3¾s '61	107	107	107
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	60½	60½	60½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	+.21	—.07	+.08
Today's close*	140.97	28.73	26.53
Previous close	140.76	28.80	26.45
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ¢¾	58½	58	58
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32	33¾	33¾	33¾
13 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63½	63¼	63½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	85¼	85¼	85¼
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 Int Paper 6s '55	91	91	91
1 Int Rys Cen A 6½s '47	96¾	96¾	96¾
11 Int T&T 4½s '52	61¼	60¾	60¾
23 Int T&T 5s '55	65¼	64¾	64¾
11 KCFtS&Mem 4s'36	25½	25	25
3 K C South 5s '50	69¾	69⅜	69⅜
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	87	87	87
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	104	104	104
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	48	48	48
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	48	48	48
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	56	56	56
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	87¾	87⅝	87⅝
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	88½	88½	88½
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	55	54	54
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	5	5	5
25 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	128	128	128
6 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85½	85½	85½
30 Louis & N Un 4s '40	100¾	100¼	100¾
27 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83½	83½	83½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	75¼	75¼	75¼
57 Manhat Ry 4s '90	85	85	85
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	2	2	2
1 MSP&SSMar 3½s '78	64	64	64
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7¾	7¾	7¾
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	32¼	32	32¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '77	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15	15	15
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3½	3½	3½
49 MonWPa Public 6s'65	109¼	108¾	109¾
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
14 Montreal Tr 5s '41	99	99	99
1 Mor&Essex 5s '55	38½	38½	38½
1 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	37	37	37
1 Mount StT&T 3½s'68	109½	109½	109½
5 Mutual Un Tel 5s '41	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Nassau El 4s '51	44	43¾	43¾
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107¾	107¼	107⅝
6 Nat Distill 3½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Nat Ill Steel 3s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106	106	106
10 N O Pub Sv 5s'52A	105½	105½	105½
9 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	105¼	105	105
10 NO Texas&M 4½s '56	31¼	31⅛	31⅛
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	46	46	46
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¾	49	49½
1 NYC cn 4s '98	57	57	57
1 NYC 3½s '47	75	75	75
9 NYC cv 3¼s '52	59	59	59
5 NYC & HR 4s '42	84	84	84
1 NYC & HR 3½s '97 reg	76½	76½	76½
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97 reg	76½	76½	76½
1 NYChkStL 5½s '74 A	59½	59½	59¾
13 NY Ch StL 4½s '78	51¾	50¾	50¾
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	79	79	79
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	51	51	51
10 NYC&H R 4s '31	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109	109	109
4 NY G El H&P 4s '49	119	119	119
4 NY NH&H cv 6s '48	14¼	14¼	14¼
20 NY NH&H cv 3½s '56	13	13¼	13¼
1 NY Steam 3½s '83	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	8½	8	8
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3½	3½	3½
14 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	102	102	102
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	107	107	107
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	70	69	70
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109½	109½	109¼
2 OreRR G Nav 4s '46	111½	111½	111½
2 Or-Wash RR&Nav 4s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	77¾	77¾	77¾
5 Pac G G E 3½s '61	111½	111½	111½
4 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
5 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	91¾	91¼	91¼
4 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	100¼	100	100⅛
10 Pen Ok&Det 4½s '77	99½	99	99½
38 Pen P3&2Lt 4½s '81	104 52-32	104 25-32	
9 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	107½	107½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119	119	119
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
14 Pen RR 4½s deb2'70	88¾	88½	88½
1 Pen&RR gen 4½s '81	96¾	96¾	96¾
20 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	86¼	86	86¼
25 Peo GL&C Chicks '47	117¼	117¼	117¼
36 Phelphs Dodge3½s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
23 Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105½	105½
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '38	48	48	48

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Stand Oil N J 3½s '61	106	106	106
7 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	92	92	92
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100½	100½	100½
4 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
36 Tex Corp 3s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Tex & Pac 5s 'TIB	87½	87½	87½
3 Third Ave 4s '60	42½	42¼	42½
3 TideWatAssoO) 1½s '52	105½	105½	105½
1 Tol & O Cen 3¾s '60	89	89	89
11 T St L & W 4s '50	80½	80	80½
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108½	108¼	108¼
9 Un Oil Cal cv 2½s '52	1¼	1¼	1¼
9 Un Pac 3½s '71	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108½	108½	108½
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ¢¾	58½	58	58
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32	33¾	33¾	33¾
13 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63½	63¼	63½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	85¼	85¼	85¼
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 Int Paper 6s '55	91	91	91
1 Int Rys Cen A 6½s '47	96¾	96¾	96¾
11 Int T&T 4½s '52	61¼	60¾	60¾
23 Int T&T 5s '55	65¼	64¾	64¾
11 KCFtS&Mem 4s'36	25½	25	25
3 K C South 5s '50	69¾	69⅜	69⅜
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	87	87	87
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	104	104	104
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	48	48	48
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	48	48	48
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	56	56	56
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	87¾	87⅝	87⅝
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	88½	88½	88½
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	55	54	54
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	5	5	5
25 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	128	128	128
6 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85½	85½	85½
30 Louis & N Un 4s '40	100¾	100¼	100¾
27 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83½	83½	83½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	75¼	75¼	75¼
57 Manhat Ry 4s '90	85	85	85
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	2	2	2
1 MSP&SSMar 3½s '78	64	64	64
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7¾	7¾	7¾
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	32¼	32	32¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '77	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15	15	15
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3½	3½	3½
49 MonWPa Public 6s'65	109¼	108¾	109¾
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
14 Montreal Tr 5s '41	99	99	99
1 Mor&Essex 5s '55	38½	38½	38½
1 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	37	37	37
1 Mount StT&T 3½s'68	109½	109½	109½
5 Mutual Un Tel 5s '41	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Nassau El 4s '51	44	43¾	43¾
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107¾	107¼	107⅝
6 Nat Distill 3½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Nat Ill Steel 3s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106	106	106
10 N O Pub Sv 5s'52A	105½	105½	105½
9 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	105¼	105	105
10 NO Texas&M 4½s '56	31¼	31⅛	31⅛
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	46	46	46
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¾	49	49½
1 NYC cn 4s '98	57	57	57
1 NYC 3½s '47	75	75	75
9 NYC cv 3¼s '52	59	59	59
5 NYC & HR 4s '42	84	84	84
1 NYC & HR 3½s '97 reg	76½	76½	76½
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97 reg	76½	76½	76½
1 NYChkStL 5½s '74 A	59½	59½	59¾
13 NY Ch StL 4½s '78	51¾	50¾	50¾
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	79	79	79
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	51	51	51
10 NYC&H R 4s '31	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109	109	109
4 NY G El H&P 4s '49	119	119	119
4 NY NH&H cv 6s '48	14¼	14¼	14¼
20 NY NH&H cv 3½s '56	13	13¼	13¼
1 NY Steam 3½s '83	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	8½	8	8
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3½	3½	3½
14 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	102	102	102
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	107	107	107
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	70	69	70
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109½	109½	109¼
2 OreRR G Nav 4s '46	111½	111½	111½
2 Or-Wash RR&Nav 4s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	77¾	77¾	77¾
5 Pac G G E 3½s '61	111½	111½	111½
4 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
5 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	91¾	91¼	91¼
4 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	100¼	100	100⅛
10 Pen Ok&Det 4½s '77	99½	99	99½
38 Pen P3&2Lt 4½s '81	104 52-32	104 25-32	
9 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	107½	107½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119	119	119
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
14 Pen RR 4½s deb2'70	88¾	88½	88½
1 Pen&RR gen 4½s '81	96¾	96¾	96¾
20 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	86¼	86	86¼
25 Peo GL&C Chicks '47	117¼	117¼	117¼
36 Phelphs Dodge3½s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
23 Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105½	105½
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '38	48	48	48

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	.63⅜	.63⅜	.63⅛	.63⅜	.63¾
Dec.	.64⅝	.64⅝	.63⅛	.64¼	.64¾
May	.65	.65⅝	.64¼	.64¼	.65⅜
		Corn			

America's Wheels: The Men Who Make Them

(Continued from Page 1)

It is not like the work of the western pioneers. It isn't what Walt Whitman expected. None of the colonists who came over here to make this "the land of the free" imagined he was preparing the way for such a monstrous forge. The pioneer dreamed of open spaces, not of a confining factory. He pictured every American as owning something and not as a perpetual hired man. The first Americans all wanted to become independent masters, not servants of other masters. They might have thought "What does it profit a man to flee from a powerful feudal lord in Europe and become the serf of a still more powerful industrial lord here?" For such ideals we can only honor America's founders. But still the factory line is just as American as a farm or ranch. Henry Ford is as much an American as John Harvard. America is far better than it was in Thomas Jefferson's time and the mass of the people live better than Abaham Lincoln's fellow countrymen. That is largely due to the "line."

The Plant Moves

Ford's factory circulates. The plant moves; not the 80,000 men working in it. They stand in an intricate, almost unending labyrinth, as the objects constituting a car pass before them. Each does a tiny task and passes the object on to his neighbor, who adds something and passes it on again. The line of objects never stops. Such a factory not only has machines; it is a vast machine. A myriad of hanging objects move on overhead conveyers. Another myriad are pulled along on endless tracks at the level of the men's waists. Objects go up stairs and down stairs. They slide down shoots and are dragged up inclined planes, sometimes they pass over the men. Sometimes, also, the men move with the line, pulled along on circulating carpets.

The perfection of the synchronization is almost beyond belief. All lines with the necessary objects converge on the right point at the right time. The final section of the assembly line, 1,000 feet long, brilliantly shows this. It begins absolutely empty. Then the frame swings on and slowly starts to move. As it goes along it picks up steering wheel, body, baggage carrier, motor, lights, wheels, gasoline, and everything else. Then it moves off under its own power as a car. A completed car leaves the line every minute.

Just imagine all the preliminary lines that prepared the chassis, the body, the wheels, the tires, the motor, the differential, the electric system.

The conveyer or line in this single factory is 135 miles long, as far as from Philadelphia to Washington. You might imagine 80,000 men standing on one or the other or both sides of that road, putting pieces of steel together until at Washington a new Ford ran off the line every minute. However, the system isn't quite as simple as that. It's more like a winding river with a hundred winding tributaries, each with many winding branches. There's the motor tributary, into which flows the piston stream, the connecting rod stream, the car shaft stream, and a score of others. Just for the assembling of these parts 176 operations are required. One man puts in cylinders, another inserts bolts, a third puts in washers, a fourth screws on nuts, a fifth tightens the nuts, and so on. Then there's the carburetor stream, the magneto stream, the oiling system stream, the differential stream, the lighting stream, and innumerable others. All these flow into the main river at exactly the right place and a car flows off each minute into the ocean of humanity.

Stupendous Organization Needed

It requires stupendous industrial organization to enable an army of unskilled laborers to produce an auto a minute. That co-ordination is magnificently and superbly American. It is one of the cardinal gifts of America to the world.

The Rouge plant covers 1,096 acres. It has a fleet of boats, 100 miles of railroad inside the plant, 19 locomotives and 1,000 freight cars. It has more and better docks than many a small state. It gets ore from the North, coal from the South, and rubber from over the sea. It buys enormous supplies from the farmers and the miners, uses the world's railroad and motor trucks, nourishes more than a hundred separate trades and sends out streams of cars in all directions to practically every country on earth.

Such is American industry. Endless chains of metal objects move in relentless unceasing circles, as little men stand, each in one spot, tightening nuts, inserting rods, measuring bolts. They become automatons. They're like the machines that revolve about them. In fact, it is the machines that do all the skilled labor. The machines are the masters. Most of the line men do nothing more elaborate or creative than peeling potatoes or giving swill to hogs would be. Now what happens to such men? What do you think would happen to you if you had to look down a vista of 40 years with no other task than tightening three nuts 1,000 times a day! Would you consider industry a demon?

Pretty Good Job

Oh no! It's not nearly so bad to tighten nuts as you might think. It's a fairly good job. The masses working in Detroit's automobile factories on mass production are better off than the masses have been in any country at any former time. Machines are not unfriendly things. These factories are very clean. Most are fairly cool. All are light and well ventilated. Every man working for Ford gets at least $6 a day and many considerably more. The average daily wage is $7.28, or 91 cents an hour. Practically all heavy work is eliminated. Machines do it. Every individual worker has at his disposal machines and equipment worth $9,258 and 13.5 horse power of energy. Men don't pound, men don't lift, men don't dig—machines do it for them. The workers are captives in a maze of rotating machines, but machines also are slaves in the hands of men.

These men do not wear themselves out. They grow up in the service. If disabled, many are retained. Forty per cent are over 40 years of age.

Many have houses, most have cars, all have much leisure. They have almost as much time for outside activity as a bank clerk, fully as much as a grocery store employee, far more than farmers or journalists. Their strain is not much greater than that of a busy stenographer. They are insured. They live in convenient houses, in America's best cities and have as steady an income as most people. They picnic, swim, go on automobile trips, see the movies. Their yearly wages fall in the category of America's medium incomes. An agreeable spirit prevails in the plant. The men do not enter dejectedly nor leave exhausted.

The factory has come to stay. Industry has transformed modern life and given our people countless opportunities men never dreamed of before. We want industry and shall develop, rather than check it. Very few things have contributed more toward creating equality in America than machines.

Eventually Control

However, we as a nation must eventually control those machines. Mr. Ford and his colleagues have rendered us an inestimable service. He personally is a good master. The economic system he uses—capitalism—is the best yet devised, far superior to communism, fascism, or naziism in every way. An average Detroit worker lives better than an average worker in Russia, Italy, or Germany. Ford owns the machines, worth $10,000, with which each man must work. He is just as much a feudal lord as a great landowner in Hungary who owns the land on which 35,000 peasants must work. Ford deserves vastly more than a feudal landlord, for he created a large part of his wealth. This factory is his personal masterpiece. He inaugurated an era.

We, collectively, as the masters of this land will control those machines and that marvelous plant. That is the American way. We control sanitation, house building, movies, mail, food making, drinking, auto driving and everything else needing control. There is freedom in order. Order comes through control. We have freedom on the road because we all accept control. That's democracy. In industry that is limited capitalism. In a good society everything must be adapted to the common good. Such men as Henry Ford are our trustees. And no American, whatever his deserts, should aspire to a greater reward than serving America.

Codification of Sea Laws Is Stressed at Montevideo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The Commission on Commercial Law, in connection with the South American Law Congress, called here to mark the fiftieth anniversary and revise the treaties of the 1889 Congress, was concerned almost exclusively with navigation.

Presided over by Dr. Luis Argaña of Paraguay, sessions were notable because of the absence of the Bolivian member, Dr. Jorge Veldez Musters, who explained his abstention by the "special circumstances of Bolivia, possessing no sea outlet and, therefore, no ships carrying its flag." He deemed his presence unnecessary.

The Commission, after several sessions, gave its approval to a new treaty on commercial navigation law, prepared by Dr. Leopoldo Melo and Dr. Dimas Conzalez Gowland. This treaty was completed with clauses relative to mortgages, charters, freights, passengers and maritime insurance.

1940 Conference

Dr. Gowland, in behalf of the Argentine delegation proposed that the 1939 Congress invite the Uruguayan and Argentine Governments to convoke a 1940 conference to prepare a uniform South American law for commercial navigation.

Codification of maritime law by various States, he explained, had created a diversity of adverse legislation. He stressed the need of unification of national laws; and suggested the most practical way of accomplishing this was to adopt an international law to serve as a model for each State. This object had been in the thoughts of promoters of the 1889 Congress, he added.

In earlier sessions, there had been debates on Uruguayan and Argentine projects to bring commercial navigation law up to date. One well-discussed point was determination of the nationality of a ship claiming dual nationality when involved in litigation in a foreign port. There was general agreement this should be decided in accordance with the laws of the country whose authority was involved.

Proposal Adopted

An Argentine proposal was adopted which said that "the national laws of a ship shall govern everything relating to the transmission and acquisition of its property, privileges, other effective rights, and means of publicity which insure recognition on the part of interested third parties." Questions of the captain, staff and crew, damages, assistance, and rescue work were disposed of, and the thesis was accepted that "the law of the ship's nationality determines the nature of damages."

The Uruguayan project was accepted in its provision that local port authorities cannot intervene in the discipline and internal order of a foreign ship unless the public order or security of the port is affected or intervention is requested by the captain.

Argentina, in this same connection, proposed that ship's deserters should be handed over at the request of the captain of respective consul, unless they are citizens of the country in whose port the ship has called, in which case the government concerned would have full liberty of action.

Established Precept

Dr. Gowland argued that the proposal was based on Article 14 of the Stockholm Conference of the Institute of International Law and was an established precept in universal legislation of this kind. He added that a ship's captain, in view of the character of public law regarding contract covenants and of the duties with which he is charged, possessed powers similar to those of the respective consul to intervene in such cases. This principle, he said, was established in the majority of South American commercial codes.

Dr. Luis de Gaspari, head of the Paraguayan delegation, objected to inclusion of this article because it affected the individual freedom of one of the contracting parties. This objection was supported by the Peruvian and Uruguayan delegates. Dr. Gowland pleaded in vain that these provisions possessed the character of a public-law contract affecting the interests of commercial shipping closely linked to state necessities, and the proposal was refused with the opposition vote of the Argentine delegation.

Army to Sign Huge Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The largest American arms contracts since the World War are being put into shape at the War Department to throw the expansion of Army Air forces into full swing.

Officials said that mass orders would be placed possibly this week for more than 2,000 warplanes, engines and equipment costing some $160,000,000.

Imminent purchases of guns, tanks and other weapons by the Ordnance Department are expected to swell the total of arms orders in the immediate future beyond $300,000,000.

Law Directed at Racket In Commemorative Coins

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed Aug. 7 legislation which Congressional committees said would "stop a racket in the issuance of commemorative coins." The Act prohibits further issuance and coinage of special coins authorized by Congress prior to March 1, 1939.

Treasury officials complained that this coin legislation "encourages traffic in commemorative coins for private profit, increases the possibilities of counterfeiting and in general detracts from the purpose for which money is used."

Nearly Million See Poultry

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — The World's Poultry Congress reported Aug. 7 a total attendance of 789,000 persons for the first ten days of the show, and officials predicted attendance would near the 900,000 mark before the Congress closes tonight.

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ISLE OF MAN

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QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell Diadem Flour
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11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON
BRANCH: WINTERBURNS, LTD.

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ENGLAND

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General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.

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(Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities Reasonable Prices

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Get That Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due

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SHEEPRIDGE PHONE 663

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Lemon, Grape Fruit and Orange Cordials—Lemon Barley Water
Tins of Whole Fruit, Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Jellies and Blanc-Manges.
Cloth Hall St. and Westbourne Rd. Marsh

ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD *(Continued)*

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MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Hudd"

HULL

TEL. 34615
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Licensed Dealers in Game
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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CAFES & RESTAURANTS
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47, Albion Street,
25, Wellington Street

Miss A. Wells
Ladies' Costumier and Gown Maker
140a Woodhouse Lane
Leeds 2 Tel. 21838

WALTER BARKER
LIMITED
For Good Groceries and Provisions
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253 Roundhay Road, Leeds
Hyde Park Corner, Leeds
57 Great George Street, Leeds
Street Lane, Roundhay
194 Harrogate Road, Chapeltown
418 Harrogate Road, Moortown

For Service and Quality try
MIDGLEYS
FAMILY BUTCHER
211 Stainbeck Rd. 516 Scotthall Rd. 87 Sheepscar St. } Phone 42958
Also at Main Street, Burley-in-Wharfdale Phone 3143

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Phone Wavertree 139

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RODEX COATS
Gorsian and other Tweeds. Camelhair and real Cashmere, from 4½ gns.
All Sizes Stocked
44-50 BOLD STREET

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
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for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

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DECORATIONS, etc.
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2 HARDMAN STREET

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THE RUBBER SHOP
Mac's and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPT.
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
8, Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

A. R. BOWKER
BUTCHER
For
QUALITY and SERVICE
24, Wood Street, St. Annes Tel. 381

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Herbert Harrison Ltd.
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILORS
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction
78 Mosley Street, Manchester

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Enrid — *Gowns, Sportswear, Trousseaux, Hatters*
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Grocers
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ACORN ROAD, JESMOND
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1, RAILWAY STREET, JARROW
261, WHITLEY ROAD, WHITLEY BAY

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning etc.
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SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
8d per mile
No Extra Charges
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Choice Selection of Gifts
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Table Stationery
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Fashions
Furnishings
Men's Wear
RESTAURANT
GARAGE
ROWNTREES
SCARBOROUGH TEL. 1400

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ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

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Taper Wave Cut, Manicure etc., Beauty Preparations.
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STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons Teas Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET

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for
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and HOT WATER SUPPLY
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ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

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SPECIALISTS IN TODDLER'S WEAR
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Tel. 32013

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BURSTON & NIXSON Ltd.
For choice selection of tinned and bottled fruits, groceries and provisions
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Est. 1881 Phone 2153

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS
BROADBENTS LTD.
Extend a Very Cordial Invitation to Visitors to
"WALK THRO"
Their Store at Convenience Cafe, Reading Room, Post Office

STOCKPORT

GEO. MEANLEY
(Proprietor, J. T. Green)
Footwear Specialist
6 Gt. Underbank, Stockport
Agent for Portland, Bective, Diana, Mascot Footwear.

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(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
St. Michael's Chambers, Spurriergate Tel. 3934

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Bacon, Cheese & Buttermen
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Fine Reproductions of Period Furniture
FERRALD EST. 1882
38, Queen Street Cor. of Frederick St. Phone 22668

Views of Edinburgh—2/6 per book
D'Oyleys, Serviettes and Sandwich Papers.
Have your address die stamped or printed
Large selection of Notepapers, Writing Blocks, etc., always in stock.
Macfarlane & Dickson
Stationers and Printers
25-27 Castle Street, EDINBURGH

Now is the time to RE-DECORATE your home.
Middleton & Son
WILL HELP YOU
Phone 27900 22 Dublin Street

GLASGOW

Furs at Summer Prices
Attractive New Designs
Coats, Wraps and Stoles
in
Sable Ocelot
Ermine Squirrel
Fox Mole
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Suggestions and Estimates for all kinds of remodelling and renovating given free.
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241, SAUCHIEHALL STREET
Tel. Douglas 2289

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A. GARDNER & SON Ltd.
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ELECTRICAL
Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied.
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300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 3470-1

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RESTAURANTS
At
245, Sauchiehall Street
and
104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10.45 p.m. for snack suppers

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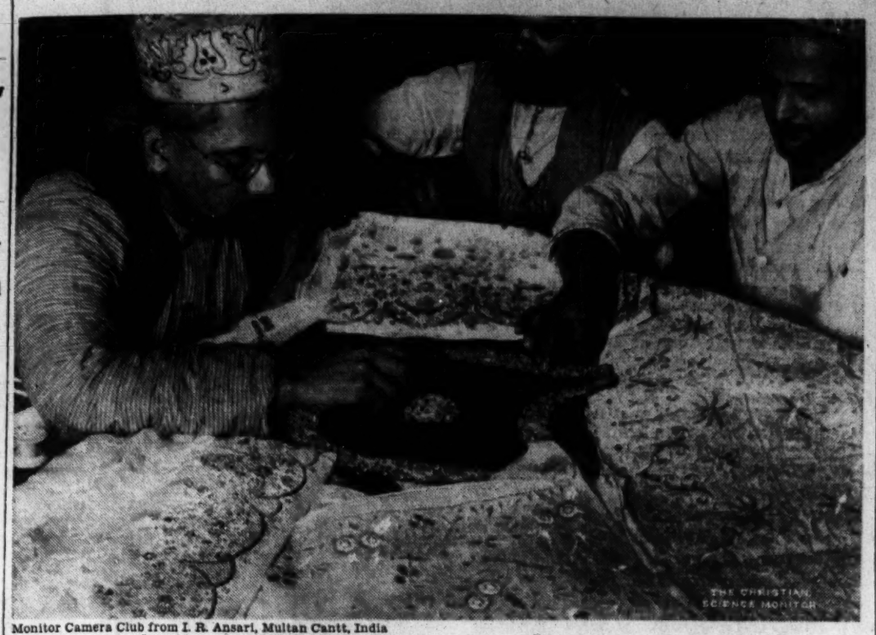
HAMMOND ORGAN
at the
SOLE AGENTS
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-143 High St., Ayr.
8 Gilmour St., Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2618

Daily Features Page

Men's Work



Monitor Camera Club from I. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

Indian craftsmen working on delicate embroidery.

Caption Contest

W. J. Gordon, Hollywood, Calif.

The first edition of the paper of July 25 had been off the press not more than 10 minutes when the following note was received:

"If the young lady had been reading the reverse side of the page, she would not have fallen asleep.—Editorial Page."

However, according to our lights, we have chosen the following 10 captions:

"The End of a Perfect Page"
F. Englehardt, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Helen Kennelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kathleen Starnes, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Mrs. E. Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.
Christina Lindsay, Oroville, Calif.

"Covering the News"
W. Conover, Toronto, Canada.
Kathleen Starnes, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

"Snews"
Paul Gurney, E. Lansdowne, Pa.
Mrs. Howard Heald, Canton, Ill.

"A Headline in the News"
Earldine Powell, New York.

"A Lullaby in Wit and Wisdom"
Mrs. J. Phillips, Superior, Neb.

"Beauty and the Feast"
Kathleen Starnes, Chestnut, Hill, Mass.

"Healed of Insomnia"
C. L. Richardson, Boston.

"The Home Stretch"
Wilbur Linhardt, St. Louis, Mo.

"Monitor at Night Is the Children's Delight"
Mrs. E. Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.

"The News That Soothes"
R. Kenworthy, E. Orange, N. J.

Daily Quotation

MORAL courage is obeying one's conscience and doing what one believes to be right in face of a hostile majority.
—DR. JOHN WATSON

Manners

Manners are not idle, but the fruit of loyal nature, and of noble mind.—Tennyson.

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. MUST NOT BE HIGHER THAN THE HIGHEST GOVERNMENT BUILDING.
THE AVERAGE STAR CONTAINS 2,000,000,000,000,000 TONS OF MATTER— ALL OF IT GASEOUS!
EARLY OLYMPIC GAMES INCLUDED CONTESTS IN POETRY AND DRAMA AS WELL AS SPORTS
ENOUGH ONE CENT PIECES HAVE BEEN COINED BY THE U.S. GOV'T TO GIRDLE THE WORLD THREE TIMES—DESPITE THE QUANTITY, THE AVERAGE CITIZEN HAS ONLY THREE IN HIS POCKET

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Clothes 'Freeze Dry'?

O. H. F., of Quincy, Ill., writes: "I have often wondered why clothes dry while frozen."

The answer to this poser will serve to answer another like it, namely, What happens to the snow that disappears from the ground even though the frigid winter temperature remains constantly well below the freezing point?

The answer in both cases is that the ice or snow, whether in the clothing hung up to dry, or in drifts on the ground, sublimes.

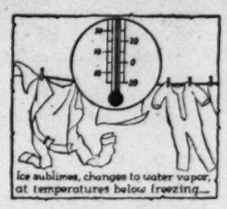
In physics, a substance is said to "sublime" if it passes directly from the solid state to a gaseous state, without the appearance of an intervening liquid condition. Arsenic and iodine sublime. Moth balls sublime. "Dry ice," or carbon dioxide, does not melt, but sublimes directly from the tightly pressed cake of carbon dioxide "snow" to carbon dioxide gas.

Chemicals frequently are purified by sublimation, the effect of which is similar to distillation. For example, impure camphor, when carefully heated, changes from a solid to a gas or vapor. On cooling, this camphor vapor forms crystals of camphor.

The sublimation of ice or snow is similar to the evaporation of water, for the water (even though frozen) turns to water vapor. The lower the humidity of the air to which the ice is exposed, the more readily it will change to water vapor. When the temperature is below freezing, the humidity is usually low, a condition favorable to evaporation or sublimation.

It is thought that all solids have some vapor pressure, although in the case of metals and the like the pressure is extremely slight. In ice, the vapor pressure (which may be defined as the tendency of the substance to change to a gaseous state) is sufficient to cause it to sublimate slowly, and clothes will eventually "freeze dry."

Some time ago sublimation was considered to be the result of a thin film of liquid forming on the



surface of the substance as it sublimes, and it was then classed as a type or form of evaporation. However, it is now thought that sublimation takes place without any liquid state intervening between the solid and the gaseous forms.—W. P. Keasbey.

Vocations

Waiters' Trays

A young man having dinner in a large restaurant noticed that each waiter's tray, which was easily carried on an upraised hand, had a strap fastened to the bottom (to take his hand so that the tray couldn't slip off). The young man considered this a clever and useful arrangement which he had never seen elsewhere. A few days later he told a friend who was out of work about and suggested that he canvass restaurants and all other eating places with a tray which he had equipped with a similar handle, and explain that for a small sum he would fit trays with such handles.

This met with much success, and the man was kept busy for some months, because restaurant owners and managers were quick to sense that this was a real aid to carrying trays between the kitchen and dining room.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Supply

Claremore, Okla.

One hot afternoon a florist's truck stopped at a shabby little house and left a bouquet of gladioli for a woman who was incapacitated. There was a wish-for-recovery card from the shop. And how the patient did enjoy the flowers!

Then the story came out: The company had acres of gladioli for which there was little demand. The proprietor had a happy idea. He would deliver bouquets to the churches and hospitals on Sunday, and, during the week, get the names of patients from several physicians and start the truck on a tour of flower friendship.

Needless to say the shop was showered with telephone calls and notes of appreciation. And in the thought of each grateful recipient was the resolution to patronize the shop when the opportunity occurred.

In Lighter Vein

Restaurant Chat

Diner: "Waiter, bring me a plate of hash."

Waiter (yelling into kitchen): "Gentleman wants to take a chance."

Second Diner: "Waiter, I'll have some of the same."

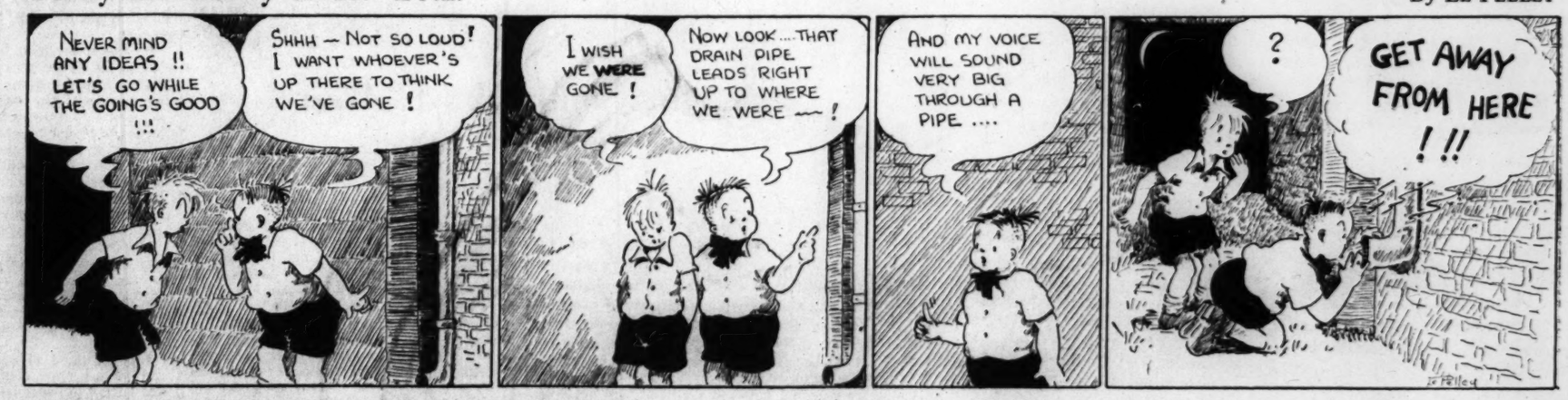
Waiter (calling to kitchen): "Another sport."—Glasgow Citizen.

A Verse for Today . . .

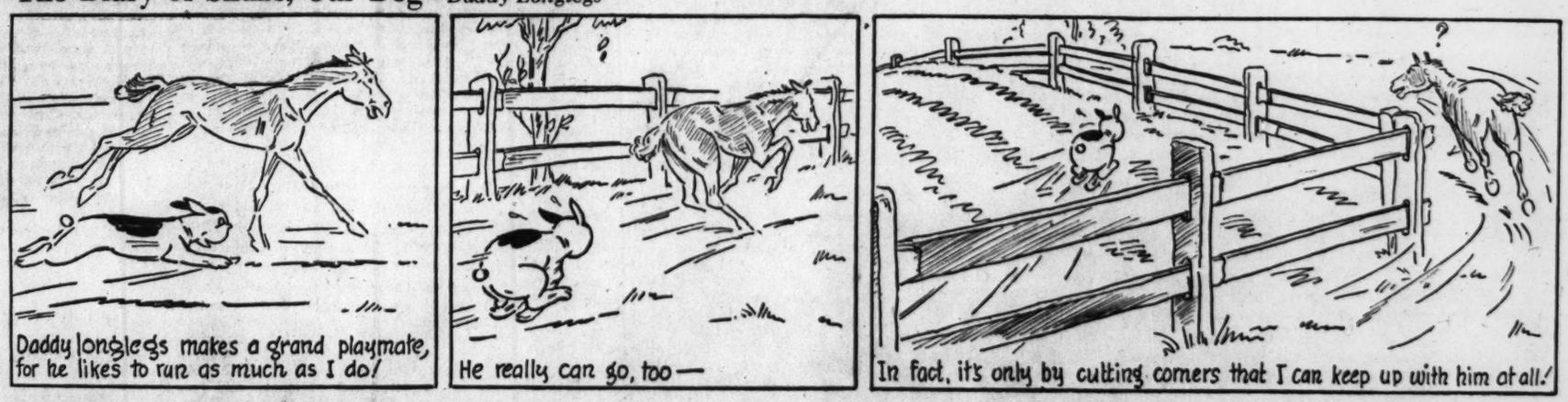
Let us, who are of the day, be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love; and for an helmet, the hope of salvation.—I THESS., 5:8.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Plan*

By LE PELLEY

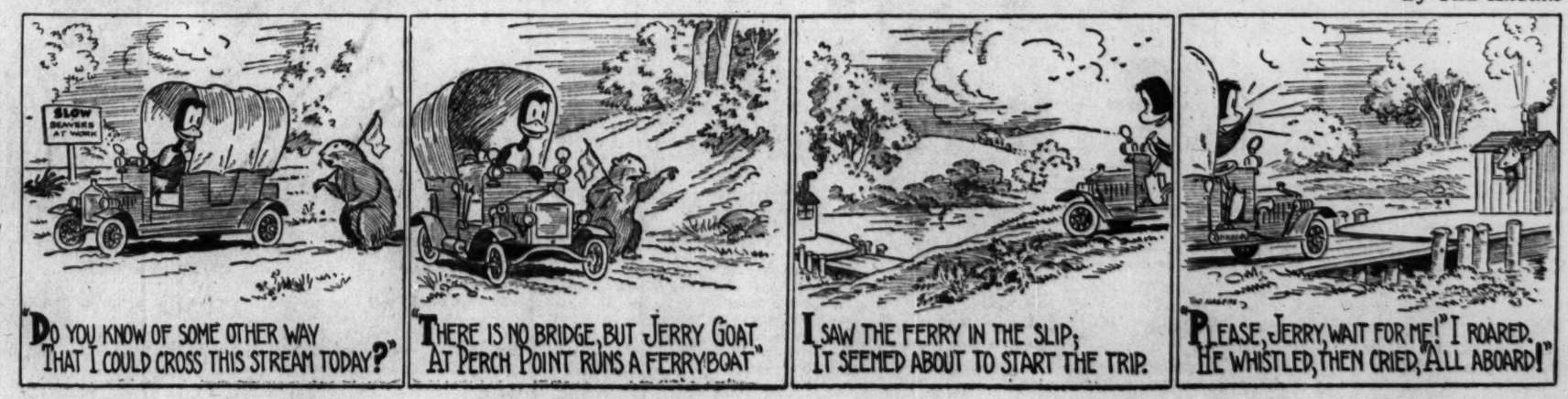

NEVER MIND ANY IDEAS !! LET'S GO WHILE THE GOING'S GOOD !!!
SHHH — NOT SO LOUD! I WANT WHOEVER'S UP THERE TO THINK WE'VE GONE !
I WISH WE WERE GONE !
NOW LOOK ... THAT DRAIN PIPE LEADS RIGHT UP TO WHERE WE WERE — !
AND MY VOICE WILL SOUND VERY BIG THROUGH A PIPE ....
?
GET AWAY FROM HERE !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Daddy Longlegs*


Daddy longlegs makes a grand playmate, for he likes to run as much as I do!
He really can go, too—
In fact, it's only by cutting corners that I can keep up with him at all!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just in Time*

By THE HAGERS


SLOW BEAVERS AT WORK
"DO YOU KNOW OF SOME OTHER WAY THAT I COULD CROSS THIS STREAM TODAY?"
"THERE IS NO BRIDGE, BUT JERRY GOAT AT PERCH POINT RUNS A FERRYBOAT"
I SAW THE FERRY IN THE SLIP; IT SEEMED ABOUT TO START THE TRIP.
"PLEASE, JERRY, WAIT FOR ME!" I ROARED. HE WHISTLED, THEN CRIED, "ALL ABOARD!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

But Methods Are Vital

In signing the bill providing for a fiscal and administrative officer for the Federal courts, President Roosevelt has taken the occasion to remark that this completes the "court reforms" proposed by him two years ago. It is true that the changes then recommended have come about. And we have no desire to reopen a controversy already too embittered. But the President, calling attention to the struggle, has repeated a fundamental mistake which cannot be allowed to pass. He says:

> The country is naturally concerned with the proper objectives rather than any one of many possible methods proposed for the accomplishment of the end.

That is an amazing statement. If the President had made it with considered intent it would be revolutionary. For the main difference between democracy and a benevolent despotism is method. The President has shown more than once that he understands that. Within the week he has agreed that under the American system he must accept congressional refusal to enact a lending-spending program which he considered vital to continued recovery. And he was reported as seriously concerned about the possible unconstitutionality of the Hatch bill, whose objectives no one questioned.

We believe this word on ends and means does not represent the considered views of the President. But sometimes such a word discloses an unconscious attitude. And in the whole court struggle, it has been Mr. Roosevelt's attitude. He emphasizes now the ends achieved, again mistakenly passing over the fact that the biggest question —almost the only controversy—was over means of changing the Supreme Court, and that the means he proposed were rejected by the country.

He may feel that without the threat of his court-enlarging plan changes would have been slow or delayed. But that overlooks two important facts: The basic change had taken place in the thinking of the country and was crystallized in the election of 1936. And the Supreme Court itself had begun to reflect that change before Mr. Roosevelt acted. The result has proved the feasibility of the accepted method, which he rejected for a short-cut wholly contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. The vital importance of method was never better illustrated.

Nor has any incident better explained the uneasiness of Americans who have sympathized with many of the President's objectives but distrusted his casual attitude toward methods.

No Compromise With Evil

Abuses following repeal of prohibition in the United States, and the growing list of communities which have gone dry under local option, serve to direct attention to the present efforts of the liquor interests to break down restrictive statutes in various localities and to hamper local campaigns for temperance laws. The fact that 10,000 towns have voted out intoxicants since repeal is a sign of the times, but voting citizens need to remain alert if these gains are to be preserved and further losses prevented.

Abstinence is admittedly a problem for individual solution, but more and more society has found it necessary to put liquor under legal restraints because of its anti-social qualities. It is beyond dispute that reduction of public drinking places and hours has been the means of removing temptation from thousands. We have the Apostle's admonition that no man "put a stumbling-block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way."

The false argument of "loss of personal liberty" is frequently heard where dry laws are at issue. Liberty means freedom of action. Liquor robs its victims of that freedom. One of the greatest blessings of liberty is the ability to think for oneself and to think clearly. Every measure which increases the consumption of alcohol endangers that blessing.

The practical results of lax liquor laws have been increased drunkenness and crimes due to liquor, as evidenced by the reappearance of "drink cure" advertisements and by police statistics. Americans have been aroused by a multiplication of rural motor accidents due to the use of intoxicants, the springing up of disorderly roadhouses, and the debauching of many young persons.

For the individual and for society intoxicants are an evil. It is plain that restraint is first of all something for the individual to apply. But it is equally plain that for society evil is not destroyed by encouraging it.

Maneuvers

The much-advertised Italian Army maneuvers in the Po Valley are reported ended a day ahead of schedule. Dispatches which ring down an abrupt curtain on the stupendous scene of make-believe are worded as if only some misfortune could account for the news. But possibly the Italians won the "war" earlier than they expected to and are now ready to draft peace terms. We hope this is the explanation, and that each of the other nations engaged in maneuvers will attempt to match the achievement. Demobilization might preclude decimation. Governments could drop the pretense of their readiness for war. They could begin maneuvers for peace.

Governor's Plan Is Wisest

In saving Massachusetts cities and towns from the impact of a $30,000,000 State tax levy, the General Court now faces three alternatives: It can vote a 2 per cent tax on retail sales, exempting only certain foods and inexpensive clothing; it can borrow the money on short-term notes and thus transfer the problem to the next session, or it can adopt enough of the ten taxes suggested by Governor Saltonstall to take care of the deficit.

Of the alternatives, the latter seems wisest. A sales tax would, if the experience of other States may be taken as a guide, impede business and tax those of low incomes disproportionately. To borrow not only creates a debt, but augments it with interest charges.

Governor Saltonstall would raise money chiefly by taxing tobacco, boosting the dog racing levy, and clapping a surtax on incomes. Legislators confused by the pressures and lobbies of Beacon Hill will do well to listen to the Governor.

"The Fallacy of Work-Relief"

It takes a bit of courage to attack a phrase that has been so thoroughly sold to the country as has the phrase "work relief" in the United States. Yet Walter West, Executive Secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, shows sound reasons for his nonacceptance of this shibboleth in his article which appeared in the Magazine Section of the Monitor last Saturday.

The popularity of work-relief has been based in large part on the cultivated supposition that the sole alternative to it is the "dole." The program presented by Mr. West and advocated for several years by his organization proves that these experienced social workers are in favor of work and are in favor of relief, but that they do reject the abuses and faults that have come from trying to fuse the two into a mixture that is neither efficient work nor effective relief. Consequently he refers to "the fallacy of work-relief" and raises pointedly the question "whether work and relief can be put together without impairing both."

The self-contradictory nature of this amalgam is further illustrated by the uncomfortable job which Col. F. C. Harrington, Works Projects Commissioner, is now undertaking. He has to remove from the WPA rolls, as directed by Congress, all who have been employed more than 18 consecutive months. If this were genuine employment on a basis of ability and usefulness, the Government, by all the canons, would want to keep its most experienced workers and would grant them seniority privileges instead of making them first to feel the ax. Why this disparity of treatment in contrast to the security of tenure for Civil Service career workers, except it be a recognition of the hybrid nature of relief work?

The dismissal of these seasoned WPA employees, estimated to number approximately 650,000, will accentuate a problem already faced by thousands upon thousands of employables who have been out of work and unable either to obtain local relief because they were theoretically the charge of the Federal Government, or to obtain WPA employment because there were not enough work projects to go around. Perhaps the argument will then be better appreciated that a twofold program of (A) public works on a straight employment-for-fitness basis, and of (B) public assistance or relief with the benefit of Federal grants-in-aid to the States would provide a more effectual aid for the whole body of those who are in need by reason of unemployment.

Living authors who have failed to get on dictators' proscribed lists might consider changing their press agents.

The Bookshelf

Not Quite Vermont

When fierce sun and summer tempest beat upon a rock, we all know what happens to the rock. Simply nothing. There was this little difference when Angus Shawn's effervescent, impetuous temperament came into conflict with the severe practicability of his wife Jessie. Jessie Perkins was native Vermont rock, back to the earliest settlement of the State. Angus Shawn was the son of a Vermont woman, one generation out of Scotland, and of the Irish scholar who carried his young bride off to Dublin. Their orphaned sons were brought back from Ireland to Vermont to be reared by a Scotch-Vermontese aunt, but not much of Vermont showed in Angus.

Around the incompatibility of Angus and the beautiful, flintlike Jessie is built a novel by Anne Miller Downes, called So STANDS THE ROCK (New York: Stokes, $2.50).

* * *

The book is described as "a novel of Vermont." The elements are all here, and yet the book has an emphasis at odds with the authentic quality of rural communities in Vermont. That is the effect partly of the violently contrasted traits of Angus and Jessie, partly of the reactions of the community in its attitude toward Angus, reactions more extreme, in praise or in blame, than is typically Vermont.

Angus was a book-lover and a romantic, given to free expression of himself in words. As a lad, he had worked odd hours on a newspaper and come under the spell that makes a newspaperman always a newspaperman. Because he came to Jessie with only forty dollars in his pocket, he was expected to learn to run Jessie's farm and carry on her father's work of restoring antiques. Jessie loved money as much as Angus loved books and his newspaper, and she viewed everything in cash values. It was only a few months before disagreement rose on the subject of Jessie's cooking for a summer family, and not much longer before Angus realized that the intellectual young librarian of the village should have been his life companion. This would have made, for him, the marriage of true minds. The author finds no solution for this hopeless tangle, but a tragic one—a solution grievous for Jessie, but no more effective to turn her from her course than a hurricane to move a deep-sunk boulder.

* * *

"So Stands the Rock" would have stood some rewriting As the story goes on, it grows hurried and crowded, and in the last chapters the real essence of the scenes is not distilled; so that one feels, not a mounting tension of suspense, but a disposition on the part of the writer to wind it up and have it done with. On the other hand, it should be said that there are no lapses in the variety of incidents and the animation of the style. Not for an instant does the book ever grow dull. What it needs most of all is a principal character with whom the reader can be in fuller sympathy than it is possible to be with either Angus or Jessie, or even with the paradoxical young librarian. Mrs. Downes's work is good enough to deserve to be bettered, as it can be by the addition of subtlety and patience to her vigor and fertility.

W. K R.

Popular Government

YESTERDAY POPULAR GOVERNMENT WAS THE GOVERNMENT THAT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PEOPLE—
TODAY IT SEEMS TO BE THE GOVERNMENT THAT SUPPORTS THE MOST PEOPLE—
SUBSIDIES
RELIEF
POLITICAL SPENDING

There's Something About a Horse—

The piece in the paper said that the Salvation Army, which for fifty years had used horses and little red wagons to collect gifts donated by friends, was having to sell the horses and wagons, and take to using motor trucks. "Horses are more economical to operate than trucks," the spokesman said sadly, "but in some towns we can't either rent a stable or get a permit to build one. Horseshoers, harnessmakers, and wagons are oddities. Many of the men coming to our institutions for aid are truck mechanics, but they can't repair harness. We have raised a generation of men who can't drive, feed or care for the horse—believe it or not."

I began when I was four, learning to drive, feed, and care for the horse. I wouldn't want to say I could mend harnesses, but very likely I could if it were a simple job. I have put my knowledge about feeding and care, and driving, too, for that matter, to no use in a good many years but, as I learned that there is a generation of men who lack such ability, I reviewed myself mentally, just for the pleasure of making sure that I could take hold if occasion should unaccountably demand.

The stages of my instruction were gauged to my size and strength. I learned to drive first. When one is four they call it, a little condescendingly, "letting her hold the reins." The very first thing my father told me was that I must never pull or haul needlessly on a horse's mouth. Come to think of it, that is very good advice, and applies just as well to relations with people. Just because one is in authority, one needn't abuse the privilege.

* * *

Anyhow, my father said the horse would "drive better" if the reins were handled smoothly. Ordinarily the mare was docile but I was counseled to keep an eye on her because, every once in a while, for some reason best known to herself, she shied suddenly in the road or made as if to run away. Probably she just wanted a little change.

It was understood that the whip was to stay in its socket. One carried a whip in a phaeton because there was a socket for it at the corner of the dashboard. But a good horse never needed a whip and a bad horse needed to be got rid of—not whipped.

Learning to feed the ho.se came in due time, when I was tall enough to reach up to her feedbox, and strong enough to hoist the pail up to the edge, and tip its contents over so she could stick her velvet nose into them. The hay was another problem. My father taught me how to thrust a pitchfork into the loft so I would get a forkful down on the first try, and not claw and scatter it all over the barn floor. And I must be sure that the horse was standing over at one side of her stall, so I wouldn't nick her with the prongs.

I never liked to currycomb the horse. I don't know why. No reason. I just didn't. But I liked to brush her down after someone else had done the currying, and I wasn't averse to sponging her off with cool water.

One day the hired man just wandered off without letting anyone know. No one knew he was gone until about 11 o'clock when the mare set up a great clamor in her stall. My father, who was reading, rushed off the porch to see what was the matter. When he got there she was angrily kicking the base of the feed box. He knew she hadn't been fed because the night before he had upended the oats pail, sitting on it while he fixed a buckle on her bridle. And the pail was just where he had left it.

He called to the hired man. There wasn't any answer. He looked in his cabin. His bed hadn't been slept in. "Funny," my father said. "Where's he gone?"

* * *

The mare kept kicking furiously. "Whoa, be still there!" my father said. "You're hungry. We'll feed you." She swung her head around and pricked her ears, the clatter of her hooves diminishing. My father said, "Here, you give her her oats." I didn't really want to, she was snorting, and might push me against the side of the stall. "Don't be afraid," he said. "She won't hurt you." I mumbled at her as I edged in with the pail. She was too hungry to bother with me, sticking her nose around the edge of the pail before I could get it properly turned over.

When she'd finished my father said, "Untie her and fetch her out into the grass. She'll like that. Make her forget her troubles." She ran her velvet nose over the shoulder of my pinafore as I led her out. My father took her by the head and petted her long, silvery neck. "Well, forgot all about you, did they?" he said consolingly. She gave a great sneeze.

Of course, I am not saying that this sort of thing is all that the men would have to be able to do, in order that the Salvation Army might continue to collect its donations with horses and little red wagons. But I think someone is missing a lot of quiet companionship. I don't see much to feeding a truck gasoline. But there's something about a horse—

JANET MABIE

North . . South . . East . . West

Labor's Power in Politics

By Frank L. Perrin

Two thirds of the families of the United States are supported by daily, weekly, or monthly pay rolls. Until recent years the membership lists of labor unions contained the names of only a minority of the men and women gainfully employed. The activities of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, commonly referred to as the C. I. O., under the aggressive management of John L. Lewis, in enlisting large numbers of those not previously affiliated with any union, have added many new names to the list. Rivalries and antagonisms engendered by the opposing policies of the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor and its chief official, William Green, have aroused what might be denominated labor consciousness. These have made labor more aggressive and assertive, while tending to defeat, or at least delay, a better and more profitable arrangement with labor's employers.

Responsive for many years to the advice of Samuel Gompers, commander-in-chief of unionized labor in the United States, the union membership refrained from espousing the cause, and usually refused to support, as a unit, the candidates of a particular political party. It was inevitable, however, that the rivalries and jealousies which have caused division within the ranks as to means and methods should likewise inflame political prejudices and inspire political, or at least partisan, ambitions. So it is becoming increasingly apparent that in the forthcoming national campaign the leaders of the labor ranks who are politically-minded will seek to enlist their followers as supporters of the party or the candidate from whom the most extravagant promises of sympathy and support can be exacted.

* * *

Perhaps it is not too early to distinguish quite definite signs of the trend. But it would appear that the party in power, assuming this to be the Democratic Party, can feel flattered or reassured by the pledge of fidelity and support given by Mr. Lewis in behalf of the C. I. O. before the mid-term elections in 1938. His recent vocal denunciation of Vice-President Garner before a House committee ten days or so ago surely has alienated him from the Vice-President's section of the party.

But Mr. Lewis, it is certain, did not thereby eliminate himself and his millions of labor sympathizers from politics. His intent, manifestly, was to align himself and his followers on the side of and with the friends in the inner circle of the Washington Government who have supplied proof of their sympathetic and active support. His allegiance, henceforth, is to that faction of the dominant party which is opposed by Mr. Garner and the conservative Democrats in and out of Congress. The line of separation seems to have been clearly drawn.

Whatever may be the justification, or whatever may be the inspiration, the National Labor Relations Board has come under serious criticism. Employers of labor in many sections of the country feel that the board's decisions in referred cases have been prejudicial to the employers and too generous and sympathetic to labor unions. Charges against the board are to be investigated by a special House committee during the Congressional recess. In the meantime, it is realized, and the fact should be impressed, that Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. will be definitely aligned against the Republican Party, and its candidates, national and regional, in the 1940 campaign.

* * *

But on what sort of a political limb does this leave the C. I. O. and its authorized spokesman? Does his action and the bitter denunciation of Mr. Garner, at present the leader of the Democratic Party in Congress, forecast the probable separation of the New Deal Party from the moorings to which it has pretended to cling? The prospect, except to those who would wish to see a Republican President elected at any cost, even if victory should come through a definite division of the party now in power into two wings, is not a pleasant one. The ascendancy, or even the power to dictate policies not entirely acceptable to the New Deal leadership, can be accomplished only by an appeal to and the inflaming of class prejudice. Sober and thoughtful people do not believe that there is, or that there can be, justification for such an appeal. The faction in union labor represented by Mr. Lewis does not embrace, they are convinced, that element in America best qualified to dictate policies or best prepared to make and administer the laws which govern both employers and workers alike.

Even those who would assure the establishment of better and more uniform relations between employing capital and productive labor are apprehensive lest the impetuosity, the aggressiveness, and the animosity which have combined to alienate the more tolerant elements in national councils will injure the common cause of both employers and workers. Aesop tells the story of the dog that dropped the bone he had in the endeavor to get also the bone mirrored in the water.

The Wide Horizon

Bombs Don't Win Wars

By Randall Gould

SHANGHAI

With considerable interest I read on the front page of my morning paper that Japanese bombing planes over Chungking have blown up the plant of the newspaper, Ta Kung Pao, and inflicted seventy casualties among people waiting at the Yangtze ferry landing for a boat to take them over to the south bank. For only a few days ago I was in Chungking and apparently I flew out just in time to miss the summer bombing season.

On several occasions I took the ferry from that landing, intending to visit the American Embassy across the river or perhaps enjoy a ride into the lovely mountain country beyond. Having been bombed at various other points in China, it is not at all hard to imagine myself in that crowd of country people at Chungking yesterday. They were near shelter, tunnels dug in the cliffs of Chungking's rocky peninsula, but probably they were not bomb-wise. The survivors will know better next time.

As for Ta Kung Pao, it is a liberal paper known as "the Manchester Guardian of China." It was originally published in Tientsin but started a Shanghai edition when it became evident that Manchuria was not going to satisfy Dai Nippon. Later it moved to Shanghai altogether. In the winter of 1937 it suspended publication because of the Japanese occupation, and (skipping Nanking) it went up-Yangtze to Hankow, some 500 miles from Shanghai. Then when Hankow was taken it moved farther up through the Gorges to Chungking, 1,200 miles from Shanghai. Recently an issue was counterfeited by the Japanese to make it appear that Ta Kung Pao had adopted a pro-Japanese-pro-peace attitude. Bombing it now adds injury to insult, so to speak.

* * *

Thinking about this bomb raid brings the fact into dramatic perspective, but I have been conscious of my mental confusion ever since I returned and I offer no apologies because I have been in two worlds. The more I am questioned about Chungking the more I realize that.

Nobody who hasn't been in Chungking as the new National Government capital can quite understand what I mean. Because coastal China is now fairly thoroughly occupied, there is an increasing tendency at such points as Shanghai—and probably even more so in America and other faraway places—to think of the war as more or less over. But in Chungking they seem quite honestly to feel that the war has hardly more than started. The Chinese are a historically minded people, perhaps too much so.

One or two scoffing foreigners at Chungking told me that the Chinese were altogether too good at explaining defeats into victories, and making a merit of retreat. They said that the process of trading time for space had reached such a point that now the Government regards a Chinese withdrawal, and a corresponding Japanese occupation, as great good luck for China. That sort of thing (said they) is silly. Japan is taking China and the Chinese are regarding it as a joke on Japan.

Certainly there is room for debate on the point and most of us agreed that guerrilla warfare, even when carried on vigorously, is not the way to press home an ultimate victory. But the spirit of Chungking, optimistic and discounting all hardships and losses in advance, is a thing extremely hard to resist or to put out of mind, I discovered back in Shanghai. In my discussions I try to avoid setting myself up as a Chinese apologist or a Far East prophet.

* * *

It would be ridiculous to indulge in bombastic optimism about the present Chinese position. China is still due for all kinds of troubles and reverses, beyond any doubt. These summer bomb raids are a case in point. During the winter, a northern high-pressure atmospheric situation and a southern low-pressure zone kept Chungking in a climatic trough where warm air fanned in from the coast was continually shrouding the city in a mist through which Japanese bombers could not penetrate. It was obvious that summer would bring clear air—and raiders. That has happened. The event had been anticipated and guarded against as much as possible. More could not be done. It was realized there must be loss and suffering, with more to follow. In imagination I can see Chungking after those raids—a city smitten and hurt, but quickly effecting repairs and carrying on. Bombing won't win the China war.

The military situation is to all intents and purposes at a deadlock. Such cruelties as these bombings of China's cities are gratuitous, but to be expected as normal products of the abnormal controlling mentalities. It seems to me best to think of them as little as possible and to give real consideration to the great and courageous wave of construction manifest in free China today. There is significance in that. If peace came tomorrow the work of building up the western provinces would go on as it is today, but faster. The vitality of this ancient land, now being reborn, is completely astonishing. And so is its iron nerve.

Mirror of World Opinion

He Respected the Law

It was as Sir Esmé Howard, not by the title given him after the end of his service at Washington, that Americans knew and best remembered him. . . . He had known many capitals before he came as Ambassador to the United States. Those six years (1924-1930) of his stay were the golden days of Mr. Coolidge and the not so golden days of Mr. Hoover.

The new Ambassador acclimated himself quickly. He was an accomplished gentleman. . . . He attained a popularity that recalled Jusserand and Bryce. He made considerable sacrifice to the then custom of the country. He made the English Embassy as dry as President Hayes's table of fifty years before. It was a bit of conscientious compliance with American law and the American Constitution. Many multitudes of Americans were less scrupulous.—*New York Times.*